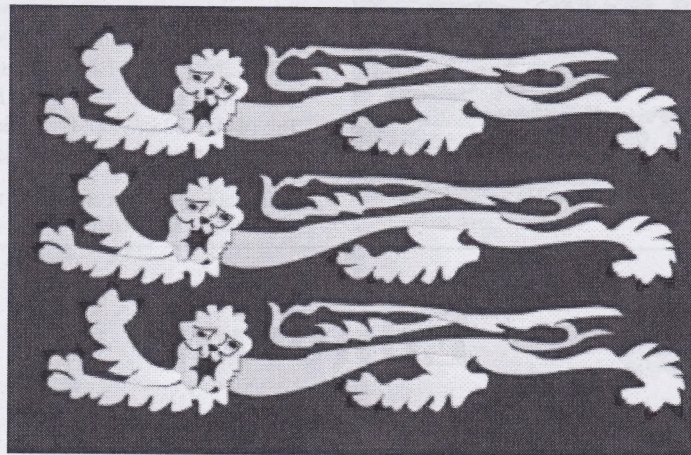


Heritage and Destiny

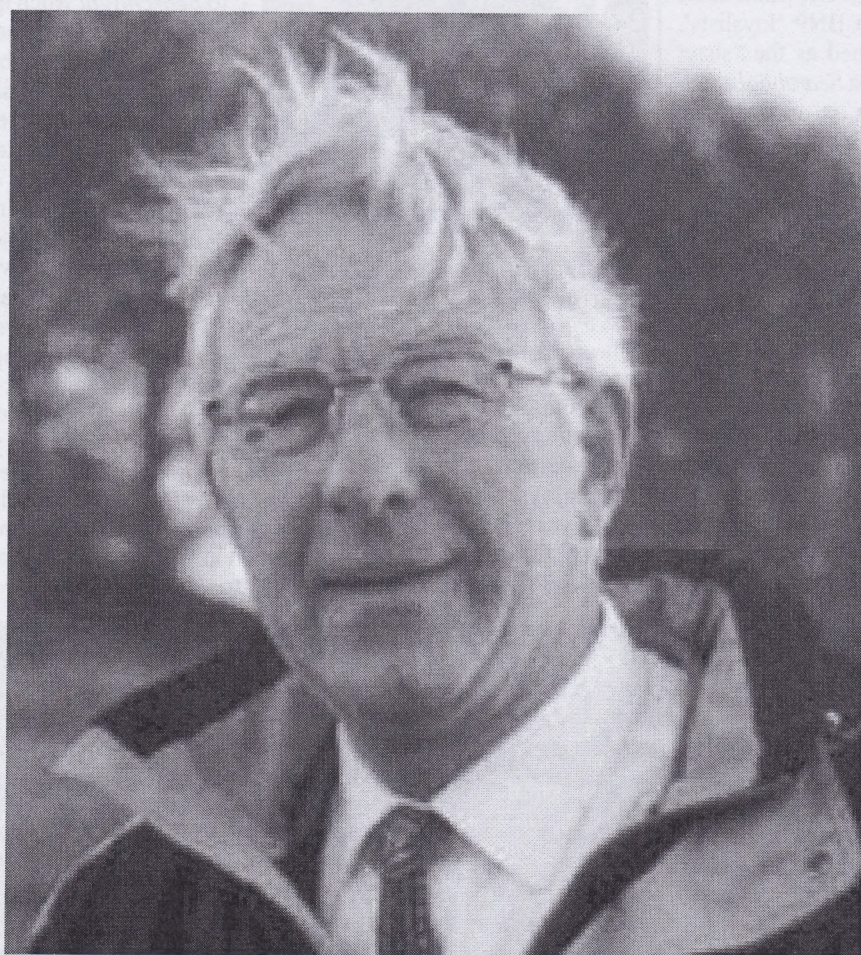


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Stand Men of the West - Today is the day we fight!

October-December 2007

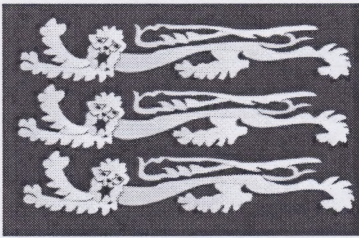
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- and Joe Owens:
Race War to
Door Wars
reviewed on page 10



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Editorial

Welcome to Issue 30 of *Heritage and Destiny*. Another milestone reached. I had hoped to devote this editorial to something more positive, however after seeing the September issue of the BNP's monthly magazine *Identity*, I felt a reply was justified. *Identity* devoted four pages to the paranoid ravings of BNP chairman Nick Griffin. Faced by open revolt inside his own Advisory Council, and so mired in financial deceit that he is unable to file the party's accounts even three months beyond the legal deadline, Mr Griffin has resorted to labelling any critics as agents of the state and/or the Far Left.

The ex-BNP councillor in Stoke, Mark Leat, is accused of 'plotting' against BNP 'loyalists'. *Heritage & Destiny* is described as the "sister magazine" of the Marxist/Zionist *Searchlight*. Our assistant editor Peter Rushton, is on one page described as a "Marxist crank", but most bizarrely is accused elsewhere in Griffin's article of being in reality Nick Lowles, editor of *Searchlight*!

Mr Griffin has of course attacked us before, but his present article leads us to wonder whether the pressures of lying to his members constantly about both his private life and the party's convoluted finances have caused him to take leave of his senses.

Several nationalists known to Mr Griffin have seen photographs of Nick Lowles, who has spoken to numerous public meetings. It is quite clear that he is not the same person as our assistant editor. To be accused of being a crank by a party leader who employs Lee Barnes is tragic enough. To be accused of supporting "gay rights" by a close friend of Mark Collett takes us into the realms of farce. But to be accused of working for state intelligence agencies by the

party leader who has promoted Arthur Kemp into the highest reaches of the BNP, however ironic, indicates the deadly serious game that is driving the BNP to destruction.

Mr Griffin praises Kemp's "skills and experience" - so we are surely entitled to ask what skills and what experience he has in mind? Does he mean Kemp's experience as an officer of the South African Security Police (their equivalent of Special Branch)? Does he mean his later experience as a paid informant

for the Mandela-era National Intelligence Service? Does he mean the skills Kemp showed in giving evidence against his own former comrades in a murder trial, or his skills in arranging to be out of the country so that he didn't have to testify at later appeal and amnesty hearings? Or does he mean the skill and experience that Kemp revealed when accusing our assistant editor of leaking facts to *Searchlight* when those particular facts were never in fact published?

If any BNP member wants the answers to these questions they should ask Mr Griffin why despite repeated requests over the last five years he has never agreed to set up any form of party tribunal to judge the case against our assistant editor. Just what is Mr Griffin afraid of?

As always please send us your letters, press cuttings, photos, artwork and most importantly your quality articles and reviews (book, movie, CD and DVD reviews most welcome). We also welcome any comments, suggestions or criticisms you might have.

If you are an active Nationalist, why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting (well done East London who have joined the growing number of groups now selling *H&D*). We also need your regular donations - however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.



H&D's assistant editor at the recent Zündel demonstration in London. With or without megaphone, he will not be silenced by Nick Griffin's hired thugs

Heritage and Destiny

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40 Years of The National Front - Part I

The National Front celebrated its fortieth anniversary earlier this year at a commemorative meeting in West London addressed by NF members old and new. Since about 1990 the British National Party, originally a 'hardline' breakaway faction from the NF, has been far more prominent - but there was a time in the mid-1970s when the National Front was overtaking the Liberals to become the UK's third largest political party. At that time it was easily the most influential racial nationalist party in the world.

In responding to the various challenges that nationalists face in 2007, we should remember the 12th century scholar Bernard of Chartres:

we are like dwarfs on the shoulders of giants, so that we can see more than they, and things at a greater distance, not by virtue of any sharpness of sight on our part, or any physical distinction, but because we are carried high and raised up by their giant size.

We are raised up by the giants who built the National Front into a political force that shook the British establishment. Giants such as A.K. Chesterton, John Tyndall and Andrew Fountaine. We should take inspiration from their example, and learn from their experiences - both their successes and their defeats.

Let us not forget that the National Front emerged after several years in which racial nationalism had been marginalised and divided. Arguably the movement had never recovered from the devastating impact of the Second World War, which destroyed the British Empire, prepared the ground for a multiracial postwar Britain, and discredited the only political force capable of offering a positive alternative. In July 1939 Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union held the world's largest indoor political meeting at Earls Court in London; less than a year later the movement's leaders and many rank and file activists were detained without trial by the British Government's notorious Regulation 18B.

Mosley slowly rebuilt his organisation in the late 1940s and launched the Union Movement, but constantly had to battle against the powerful propagandist stigma attached to fascism. In what was to become a familiar problem for every variety of racial nationalist, the Mosleyites also faced an ever more violent "anti-fascist" opposition, whose tactics were tacitly condoned by the same authorities which clamped down vigorously on any attempt by nationalists to defend themselves.

The Union Movement peaked in the late 1950s and early 1960s, as the British people began to recognise the dire consequences of large scale immigration (at that stage mainly from the West Indies). Mosley hoped that Europe could break out from the shadow of Cold War superpower rivalry, and believed that only a united European Nation could forge a viable alternative to the twin evils of American Capitalism and Soviet Communism.

This enthusiasm for "Europe a Nation" proved unpalatable to most British nationalists, who aimed instead to rebuild a White commonwealth from the remains of the Empire. It should not be forgotten that throughout this period the Conservative Party was responsible for both surrendering the Empire and encouraging mass immigration. High profile campaigns against these policies were waged by the League of Empire Loyalists, set up in 1954 by Mosley's former lieutenant A.K. Chesterton.

Chesterton's life and political career were blighted by the physical and psychological effects of the First World War, where he won the

Military Cross. Until 1938 he was one of the leading propagandists for Mosley's BUF, editing the party newspaper *The Blackshirt*, but his poor health and alcoholism left him unable to cope with the inevitable frustrations of nationalist politics in that period. He split from Mosley in 1938 and briefly became involved with even more "extreme" organisations such as the Nordic League and William Joyce's National Socialist League.

In 1944 Chesterton set up the National Front after Victory group to revive some form of postwar nationalism. Though this was backed by prominent personalities such as the Duke of Bedford and the novelist Henry Williamson, it soon faded and for the rest of the 1940s, partly for health reasons, Chesterton lived in South Africa, where he maintained close ties with British expatriates for the rest of his life.

In common with virtually every nationalist organisation, the LEL was beset by ultimately sterile disputes between supposed moderates (or "populists") and hardliners (or ideological "purists"). Moreover Chesterton, despite his own involvement with national socialist groups, became convinced by the mid-1950s that the only realistic option for nationalists was to seek to influence the Conservative Party.

He succeeded personally in obtaining platforms for his views with the Conservative publication *Truth* and with the press baron Lord Beaverbrook, who regularly hired talented writers from both extremes of the political spectrum. But younger members of the League soon recognised that the Conservative Party was a lost cause.

John Tyndall, then a young LEL activist, later wrote: *I joined the LEL with the idea that out of it something better might come. I was impatient and I wanted the League to assume the role of a fully-fledged political party. In its function as a mere pressure group I saw little future, because it was quite clear that the opinion it sought to change - which basically was Conservative opinion - would not be changed. I did not see eye-to-eye with A.K. Chesterton on this matter, much though I respected him as a writer and observer of national and international affairs. A clash was inevitable.*

In 1957 Tyndall and other young activists such as John Bean and Colin Jordan broke away from the LEL. The ensuing decade saw a shifting pattern of splits and alliances. The LEL continued to struggle on with an ageing membership, trying and failing to turn the political tide inside the Conservative Party. Younger nationalists from the National Labour Party and the White Defence League briefly united from 1960 to 1962 in the British National Party.

This original BNP was the true forerunner of the National Front, prefiguring both the NF's electoral success and its factional disputes and debates over tactics. Colin Jordan, the BNP's first leader, was the ideological heir of Arnold Leese and the prewar Imperial Fascist League. A Cambridge-educated teacher, Jordan set up the White Defence League in 1958 and attracted much media attention during the 1959 race riots in Notting Hill.

As soon as the WDL and BNP became anything more than marginal irritants, they began to face increasingly violent opposition, overtly comprising the usual ragged coalition of leftists, but often funded and directed by wealthy Jews. They therefore confronted two



H&D's assistant editor Peter Rushton (far left) addressing the 40th anniversary meeting of the National Front. Others on the top table include Steve Rowlands, Ian Edward, Bernard Franklin, Norman Tompkinson and Tess Culnane

tactical questions: should they organise serious physical opposition to these assaults, and should they expose the predominantly Jewish criminality of their opponents.

The BNP split in 1962 over these two questions. Colin Jordan and John Tyndall favoured openly anti-Jewish propaganda and an organised self-defence force; John Bean and Andrew Fountaine argued that each of these would be too reminiscent of pre-war national socialism.

The outcome was that Bean and Fountaine remained in control of the BNP, while Jordan and Tyndall were expelled.

It was the relative success of a small number of racial nationalist candidates at the 1964 election which began to persuade A.K. Chesterton that he should abandon the policy of influencing the Tories and attempt to form a new political party.

John Bean achieved what was then the best postwar vote for a minor party - 9.3% - as the BNP candidate for Southall. Two years later his vote fell to 7.4%. Despite a promising start the BNP had failed to build up a substantial organisational base, largely because nationalist forces were so badly divided.

The hardline wing of the movement hadn't fared much better, with Jordan and Tyndall quickly parting company. In 1966 the Labour Party under Harold Wilson won a landslide general election majority. The Tories under Edward Heath were adopting ever more liberal policies on race and immigration, while the Liberals were even more politically correct under their new leader Jeremy Thorpe. Subversive influences in British universities, the media and popular culture were approaching the peak of their influence, with competing varieties of leftwing lunacy from Trotskyism to Maoism seeking to man the barricades of the coming revolution.

Against this fashionable leftist tide, British nationalism was fragmented.

- Union Movement: Mosley was in semi-retirement and working on his memoirs, but a small number of loyal followers such as Dan Harmston in the East End still kept the UM flag flying in local and national elections. Four UM candidates fought the 1966 election, with Mosley gaining 4.6% in Shoreditch & Finsbury.

- League of Empire Loyalists: Though approaching 70 and in poor health, A.K. Chesterton was still the pre-eminent leader of British nationalism for all those who could not go along with Mosley's new pro-European stance. The LEL's members were mostly inactive but included some substantial financial donors.

- British National Party: despite its 1964 success the BNP was only able to contest three constituencies in 1966 and saw its share of the vote decline, but Bean and Fountaine had proved that there was political life after Mosley, and that there was electoral potential for populist racial nationalism.

- Racial Preservation Society: founded by a group of former Mosleyites, the RPS acted as a pressure group on the immigration issue, publishing a stream of well documented propaganda from its base in Sussex.

- National Socialist Movement: the most hardline end of the nationalist spectrum, under the leadership of Colin Jordan, continuing the NS and uncompromisingly anti-Jewish tradition of Arnold Leese.

- Greater Britain Movement: led by John Tyndall, who published the magazine *Spearhead* and had been seeking to build nationalist unity ever since breaking from Jordan in 1964.

In an article on the aftermath of the 1966 election, *Spearhead* analysed the problem in terms which if one substitutes the name Brown for Wilson seem highly relevant more than forty years later:

In the absence of any other real opposition, Nationalists have an excellent opportunity to ram home the real solutions to Britain's problems, and must undertake this task with increased vigour.

To advocate the Nationalist answer to an ever-widening audience must be our prime aim. We do not doubt that Wilson and his crypto-Communist friends will tighten up on their suppression of the effective Right. To increase our effectiveness despite mounting suppression, we need increased collaboration and co-ordination between Nationalists. Only by a pooling of resources and talent can we produce the needed fighting opposition to the Wilson gang. With our country safely under Wilson's heel for the next five years, we cannot afford the luxury of fragmentation - especially at a time when the many anti-Labour elements throughout the land, sick of Tory compromise, are waiting for a lead.

Let us all be quite clear about this; in terms of ultimate aim, little separates most existing Nationalist Groups. Closer collaboration is both feasible and advisable. If we are all to build an effective Nationalist opposition we must work together. Nationalists have everything to gain and nothing to lose by acting now. When the next election ultimately comes we will then be ready. The extent of real opposition to Wilson depends on all of us. Dare we fail to meet this challenge?

In the short term most of Britain's nationalist factions did respond positively to the challenge outlined in *Spearhead*.

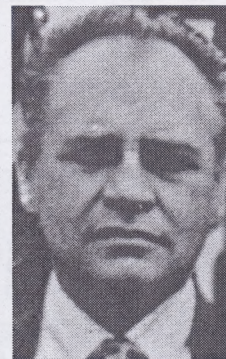
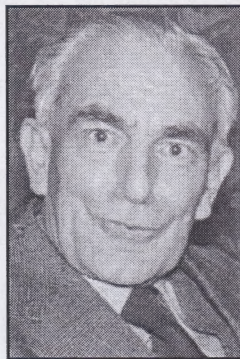
Between November 1966 and February 1967 a working committee of representatives from the LEL and BNP met twice a month to negotiate terms for starting a new party. On February 7th 1967 the National Front was officially launched, with over 2,000 founding members from the LEL, the BNP and the RPS.

Surprisingly the RPS chairman Dr David Brown stayed outside the new party, and continued with his own National Democratic Party. The NDP was the first of many splinter groups which sought to compete with the NF by setting out a more "moderate" policy stance, but apart from a publicity stunt at the 1970 election when the NDP polled 21.8% by standing as the only opposition to the Speaker, it disappeared without trace.

Although John Tyndall and the GBM were deemed too "extreme" to be allowed into the NF officially, Tyndall quietly wound up his organisation and instructed his members to join the NF in June 1967, just four months after the party's launch. The September 1967 edition of *Spearhead* openly aligned the journal with the NF.

For his part, A.K. Chesterton was also prepared to overlook previous factional differences, writing in his newsletter *Candour*:

Mr Tyndall, leader of the GBM, has shown the utmost selflessness in refraining from any attempt to negotiate for himself a position within the NF. He intends to occupy himself with matters which, although in a sense residual, are nevertheless potentially very important.



(above left) NF founding chairman A.K. Chesterton; (above right) rebel faction leader John Kingsley Read, who later set up the breakaway National Party; (below) John Tyndall and Martin Webster, chairman and national organiser of the NF during its most successful years in the 1970's



Within a very few months John Tyndall and his ex-GBM supporters increased their influence within the NF's leadership, especially as Chesterton spent each winter in South Africa for health reasons. Enoch Powell's anti-immigration speech in April 1968 and the Europe-wide explosion of left-wing violence during that year boosted the NF, especially after Tory leader Edward Heath reacted by dismissing Powell from his Shadow Cabinet. At the local elections in May 1969 the NF passed its first serious political test with flying colours. Forty five candidates were fielded, polling an average of 8%. In one Huddersfield ward an NF candidate won 18.7%, while an East London by-election candidate later that year gained 11.5%.

Twelve months later the party consolidated its support, fighting all but two of the wards in Huddersfield and averaging 10.5%. At the 1970 general election held a few weeks after these local polls the NF fought its first parliamentary campaign with ten candidates: the strongest votes were in Deptford where Martin Vaux (who in later years joined the Liberal Democrats!) took 5.5%, and Islington where a Protestant minister, Rev. Brian Green, won 5.6%. In the old BNP stronghold of Southall the NF vote was 4.4%, reflecting the decline in the numbers and morale of the local white population since John Bean's 1964 campaign.

The party should have taken heart from this steady progress, but at the end of 1970 it suffered the first of many internal crises resulting in A.K. Chesterton's resignation as chairman. John Tyndall had refused to join the anti-Chesterton putsch, but accepted the position of deputy to the new chairman John O'Brien, a former RPS member. Meanwhile NF candidate Ken Taylor polled an encouraging 1,176 votes (4.4%) at the Enfield North by-election in November 1970.

At the May 1971 local elections the new O'Brien led NF faced its first setbacks. Distracted by internal manoeuvring against the Tyndall-Webster "hardliners", the NF declined in what had previously been its strongest areas, even while breaking new ground elsewhere and increasing its nationwide total of candidates to 84.

After an acrimonious year in charge, John O'Brien and seven other members of the NF's ruling Directorate resigned to join another "moderate" splinter group called the National Independence Party, which like David Brown's NDP rapidly collapsed. If, as some moderates continue even now to believe, the NF's main problem was the "extremism" of John Tyndall and Martin Webster, it is odd that the various factions and parties started by nationalists who wanted a more anti-Nazi and even philo-Semitic approach always collapsed (though not before damaging the overall cause).

In the summer of 1972 John Tyndall, who just five years earlier had been considered too extreme to be admitted as a founding member, became chairman of the National Front and with a loyal team of associates "set about rebuilding the party from the wreckage" of the O'Brien regime.

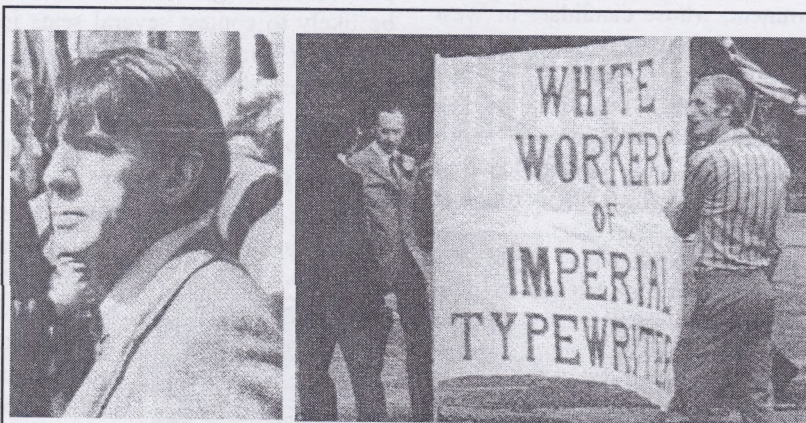
Against the unremitting hostility of the establishment media, reinforced by antifascist hysteria broadcast in every pulpit and classroom, the NF was usually unable to hire meeting halls and was of course unable to sell party publications through the usual channels.

The party did have two advantages. The first was the enthusiasm of party activists, on whom it depended to distribute leaflets and follow up enquiries. As with any small party, the key steps were to turn potential supporters into voters, turn voters into members, and turn members into activists.

The second advantage was that the party was telling the truth about the crisis facing Britain. Soon after John Tyndall took over the NF leadership, this crisis was crystallised when the Ugandan dictator Idi Amin expelled 50,000 Asians from his country. 30,000 of these were British passport holders, and of course most of these headed our way.

The right wing of the Conservative Party openly rebelled against Prime Minister Heath over the Ugandan Asian issue. In November 1972 NF deputy chairman John Clifton contested the Uxbridge

parliamentary by-election and was openly supported by many members of the right-wing Conservative Monday Club. Clifton polled 2,920 votes (8.2%) - a remarkable achievement for a party whose leadership had just been taken over by alleged "Nazis". As well as boosting the NF the Uxbridge campaign also demonstrated the weakness of two other movements which had claimed to represent British nationalism. Loyal Mosleyite Dan Harmston polled 873 votes (2.5%) for the UM, while Clare Macdonald, representing John O'Brien's "moderate" splinter group the



More than any other political party, the National Front succeeded in uniting patriots across social class boundaries. (Left) Norfolk landowner Andrew Fountaine fought for Franco in the Spanish Civil War, became a Conservative parliamentary candidate, then dedicated most of his career to the National Front and other nationalist parties. (Right) In 1974 the NF campaigned in support of white workers at Imperial Typewriters in Leicester, one of the NF's strongest branches.

National Independence Party, managed only 551 votes (1.6%).

The success of the new Tyndall-led National Front in capturing the public mood over the Ugandan Asians put continuing pressure on the Tory right wing. The Monday Club split over the issue, with former MI6 deputy director George Kennedy Young and Lincolnshire MP Richard Body representing the strongly anti-immigrant faction, and Jonathan Guinness narrowly holding on to the Club leadership as the anti-NF candidate. The chairman of the Monday Club's Essex branch spoke for many when he admitted in December 1972:

There is a strong possibility that this branch would support the NF candidate or any other right-wing candidate if, in an Essex election, the Conservative candidate was not following what we believe to be Conservative policy. This feeling is general throughout the Monday Club branches - especially in the Midlands. The Ugandan Asian business is probably foremost in everybody's minds.

Some Monday Clubbers took this approach to its logical conclusion and became NF members - they included Roy Painter, Tory parliamentary candidate for Tottenham, and John Kingsley Read, a former chairman of Blackburn Young Conservatives. This was soon to cause problems for the NF as the ideological position of some new recruits was to say the least questionable, but through 1973 and early 1974 it contributed to an optimistic mood in the party. As well as the Ugandan Asian issue the NF made great political capital out of opposition to Britain's entry into the Common Market, which formally took place in January 1973. The NF held a massive rally at Church House, the Westminster headquarters of the Church of England, in November 1972, at which John Tyndall turned around the allegations so often made about his "Nazi" affiliations by declaring: "the man who signs the Treaty of Rome on January 1st will put himself in the same bracket of history as those who at the end of the war were hung as collaborators."

During the same month the NF turned out 1,500 members for its Remembrance Day march in Whitehall. Rapid progress was starting in previously virgin territory. New northern organiser Walter Barton, recruited from the NDP, not only strengthened his own branch in Manchester but established new active branches across North West England in towns such as Oldham and Blackburn.

Because of local government reorganisation, the 1973 local elections were staggered between April and June, presenting the NF with an extended challenge but also an extended opportunity, which it was able to exploit brilliantly. At the April county council elections the NF polled more than 10,000 votes in Leicester alone, and averaged 6.8% in the GLC elections. One month later Martin Webster achieved a record vote of 16% at the West Bromwich parliamentary by-election.

Webster's headline-grabbing success heightened the morale crisis for Heath's Conservative government, whose candidate in West Bromwich had seen the Tory vote collapse from 19,000 to 7,500. The NF's political momentum continued to build at the June 1973 district council elections. In three Leicester wards the NF polled more than 20%; all five Blackburn candidates won more than 20%; a new NF branch in Nottingham won 22%. We should not forget that in contrast to recent BNP success the NF was winning big votes against major parties that still had loyal blocs of support and substantial activist bases.

John Tyndall recognised that the party was in danger of growing too quickly and building up unrealistic expectations, but he also knew that the party needed to convey a continuing impression of strength: *It is always a necessary part of political psychology to seek to show strength. That is why at certain intervals of the year we concentrate our forces together by transporting members hundreds of miles by coach. We have got to show strength to the public and to our own people... The British may sympathise with the underdog on the playing field, but they certainly don't sympathise with the underdog in politics - they tend to fall in step with the big battalions.*

The continuing impression of strength provided an ideal platform to launch the party's plan for contesting fifty constituencies at the next general election, which as things turned out took place in February 1974. The fifty-seat target was important not just as a symbol of the party's growth, but because it entitled the NF to a nationwide television and radio broadcast.

At the start of 1974 the NF had 84 local units, thirty of which were large enough for branch status, but few of these were in a position to fight a serious general election campaign. Inevitably some were disappointed by the results of the February election, when the NF's 54 candidates polled a total of 76,825 votes but averaged only 3.1%. These critics failed to recognise that the potential for "protest" votes was always going to be lower at a general election than in a by-election or local poll.

Perhaps the greatest tribute to John Tyndall's success in transforming the NF during his two years as chairman was the fact that the party was able to fight a second large scale general election campaign only eight months later. In October 1974 the NF had no fewer than 90 candidates. Tyndall and Webster had tripled the party membership and put its finances on a sound footing.

This time 113,844 voters backed the NF, and the most impressive progress was in London. Nine of the party's London candidates won more than 5%. Robin May in Hackney South & Shoreditch took 2,544 votes (9.4%), even though he was up against one of the Conservative Party's most right-wing anti-immigration candidates, the future MP Harvey Proctor.

John Tyndall might have imagined that his position as party chairman would be secure after presiding over this remarkable growth. Yet the NF's worst split was just about to derail the movement at its most critical juncture.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Editor's note: Part 2 of this article will appear in the next issue

Nationalists on Election Alert

As this edition of *Heritage and Destiny* went to press at the start of October, the editorial team - like other racial nationalists - waited to discover whether Prime Minister Gordon Brown would call a snap general election. The previous election was just over two years ago, so the next one is not required until the summer of 2010, but many commentators were speculating that Brown would opportunistically go to the country next month. One senior Conservative told us very recently that he expected an election to be called for November 1st.

A snap election would clearly present problems for all smaller parties, including racial nationalists. The England First Party would be likely to contest several seats in its Lancashire power base, including Burnley and Blackburn, as well as constituencies in London and Milton Keynes. The National Front's main efforts would probably be in West London and Great Yarmouth, the British People's Party in Leeds West and the Freedom Party would probably contest a SW London seat.

As for the BNP, it remains questionable whether the party's difficulties in meeting its legal obligations to file audited accounts might disbar them from contesting a November election.



Cllr Richard Barnbrook, likely BNP candidate for Barking

Assuming Nick Griffin finds some way round this problem, we understand that the party's central funds will be devoted to targetting just seven constituencies nationwide. These are likely to include Barking, Dagenham, Epping Forest and one or more seats in West Bromwich, Stoke and Bradford. The party's problem region is North West England, where former strongholds such as Oldham, Blackburn and Burnley have declined to the point

where they may no longer be considered serious targets. Arguably the best North West prospect might be Rossendale and Darwen.

Another big question will be where Nick Griffin himself should be a candidate. In the past he has carpetbagged his way around the West Midlands, North West England, Yorkshire and South Wales. Some BNP sources suggest that he will risk accusations of racism by elbowing aside the half-Turkish BNP councillor Lawrence Rustem in the Dagenham constituency, or overcome local opposition to stand in Thurrock, Essex. Another option might be to surprise everyone and stand in his home town of Welshpool, which falls under the Montgomeryshire constituency.

Beyond these seven target seats, any other BNP branch wishing to fight the general election will have to find all their own funds - but who will be willing to hand over substantial amounts of cash to a party run by Nick Griffin, or pay his right-hand man Mark Collett to produce their poor quality leaflets, given his appalling track record?

If the BNP has problems, so does one of its main rivals. The UKIP - who claim they will fight every constituency in Great Britain - has been consistently hammered in every local by-election it has contested this year, most recently losing to the NF in Lewisham. The English Democrats - who claim they will fight 80 seats - have not fared much better, and both parties will have some serious thinking to do if a general election is called imminently.

But the best news for all nationalists is the disarray within the Conservative Party, whose leader David Cameron has adopted every politically correct nostrum in the book, yet still trails in opinion polls. The Tory crisis presents an open goal for the nationalist movement, if we can put our own house in order.

DVD Review - *The BNP Chronicles* Volume 5: *Tomorrow Belongs to Us*

Produced by Mad Dogs & Englishmen Productions, this double DVD runs for 4 hours and 5 minutes. It is available for £13.00 from PO Box 52185, London, E2 0WS. Cheques/Postal Orders/Money Orders payable to D. Ettridge. Foreign Orders add 15% to cover postage. For a full price list of all Productions and merchandise, send two first class stamps.

Volume number 5 in this so far great series finds us still firmly in the Tyndall glory years and I wonder what the people running the Party today actually think of it thus far - a chapter or chapters in the Party's history I'm sure they'd much prefer to forget! That said, I know that Nick Griffin has actually purchased the first four volumes himself without any negative feedback - yet anyway. Perhaps like myself he is waiting to see what sort of treatment he and the Griffin years are to receive.

I'm also wondering just how many of these DVDs there are to be. However, I've seen all the preceding volumes and the good thing about the series is that if you buy one you don't feel obliged to purchase the whole lot, as although they are a sort of Party history they do not follow a strictly chronological time line but rather seem to have one or more themes.

The main themes that emerge from Volume 5 seems to be racist attacks and the difference in treatment, both perceived and in reality, of how the victims and their families are treated by the establishment, i.e. the Police and media. The second theme being the way Nationalists are dealt with by the establishment for having the audacity to carry on the very same fight their ancestors engaged in. The main difference being instead of being awarded medals they are imprisoned on trumped up charges, or face economic sanctions by way of dismissal from their jobs.

Looking at the TV footage, the Stephen Lawrence murder comes under scrutiny, as do a whole host of other 'race attacks' mainly on non-Whites. The victims always portrayed as angels and innocent 'bright A level students' etc, never the mugger, drug dealer or street thug. One truly amazing part informs us that a gang of Asians are acquitted of a serious violent (and racist) assault after the Judge directs the Jury to take into account the previous atmosphere of violence in the area. All the more ridiculous when one considers that the prior atmosphere was none other than the murder of White teenager Richard Everitt at the hands of another Asian gang.

Moving on we see BNP national organiser Richard Edmonds again in heroic mode, this time along with Simon Biggs and other BNP activists, arrested for a crime they did not commit. This arose out of events surrounding the election of Derek Beackon in Millwall ward, on the Isle of Dogs, East London in 1993. On the day in question hundreds of Anti Nazi League members converged on the traditional Sunday paper sale just off East London's Brick Lane. A riot ensued and the BNP contingent retired to a local pub where outside a fight broke out between a local

Eastender with absolutely no connections to the Party and a black man and his White girlfriend. A short while after the man and his girlfriend returned with Police to pick out Richard Edmonds and the others - well she would wouldn't she, being none other than the daughter of one Ian Bone the self styled anarchist leader of the violently anti-Nationalist 'Class War' organisation! So much for the Left's totally ridiculous claim that we Nationalists are the willing tools of the institutionally racist bourgeois capitalists!

Next we have a very interesting insight into the Anti-Nazi League and how it operates and the impunity with which it is allowed to encourage violence against Nationalists. Indeed at an election count the Red rentamob can be heard screaming 'Derek Beackon we want you dead' So much for free speech and democracy - and just who are the violent bigoted thugs?

Top 1980s and 90s BNP activist Ian Dell's dismissal from his position as a caretaker for Greenwich Council is also shown and viewers will be relieved to find Ian wasn't sacked for being a BNP member, just an 'active racist'. What's not mentioned, and that's why I am pointing it out now, is that Ian was actually reinstated by an Industrial Tribunal. So there is still some sanity left in the World.

Among lots of other interesting footage there is an examination of the 'rise of the right-wing' in Europe which includes interviews and excellent input from German, French, Belgian and British nationalists, including the BNP's John Morse and Stuart Millson from the

Revolutionary Conservative Caucus.

There are also some great interviews with BNP leader John Tyndall, who does not budge an inch, when questioned by hostile left-wing hacks.

This DVD - as well as the previous four - is really a part history of the BNP and the problems it encountered in its development. It will be rapidly seen that the BNP has come a long way since then and is undoubtedly a much bigger (but not necessarily better) more professional party. The DVD contains harrowing scenes of media hacks twisting and distorting the facts - including some great interviews with Tyndall - running down the BNP and White people, minimising our achievements and national qualities. Through it all though, the brave men and women of the BNP battle through, fighting for a land fit for white children to grow up in again.

All in all another fine offering from Mad Dogs & Englishmen Productions. I am already looking forward to watching Volume 6 which is also out and entitled *Combat 18 - Whatever It Takes*. I'm sure these two latest volumes will soon become Nationalist best sellers as are all earlier volumes.

Reviewed by David Ryan, Newham, London.

Disk One total running time 2 hours and 5 minutes: 1 *Racist Murders*; 2 *Little Coverage*; 3 *More Lies*; 4 *Lest we forget*; 5 *Fit-up - Jailed for their beliefs*; 6 *The ANAL diaries*. Disk Two total running time 2 hours: *Whose Country*; *Democracy*; *Reportage*; *Bloody Foreigners*.



Manfred Roeder arrested at Heathrow and excluded from UK

Veteran German nationalist Manfred Roeder arrived at Heathrow Airport on a Lufthansa flight from Frankfurt at 1.25 on Sunday afternoon (September 16th). He was paying a social visit to some old comrades in London and I was due to meet him at the airport.

Mr Roeder, who is 78 years old and has suffered several strokes, partly as a result of repeated assaults by "anti-fascists", was detained on arrival by two plain clothes Police officers who refused to give their names. He was photographed seven times and fingerprinted twice. His passport and luggage were confiscated and copies taken of his diary, address book and other documents.

For more than three hours Mr Roeder was questioned under the Terrorism Act and was not allowed to contact either his German office or me. After several hours of waiting and having pager messages for Mr Roeder broadcast around the airport, I was finally contacted by someone who claimed to be a Police officer (but again refused to give their name) and questioned about Mr Roeder's travel plans and political connections in the UK.

At no time was there any suggestion that Mr Roeder or his British colleagues had committed (or were preparing to commit) any crime in the UK - let alone a terrorist crime.

On the form giving "Reasons for Detention", which without deliberate irony states "detention is only used when there is no reasonable alternative available", none of the boxes giving real reasons for detention were ticked - it was claimed only that "your release is not considered conducive to the public good."

A British solicitor was put on the case and made repeated calls to Heathrow and to Paddington Green police station in an effort to ascertain Mr Roeder's whereabouts, but the authorities refused to cooperate.

The Terrorism Act documents served on Mr Roeder do not carry the names or signatures of the arresting and interrogating officers, who are identified only as 176519 and 180813.

Eventually after 6pm (almost five hours after arriving at the airport) Mr Roeder was told that despite being an EU national he was excluded from the UK on the orders of the Home Secretary.

The official notice stated that "the Secretary of State has given his (*sic*) personal direction that you should be refused admission to the United Kingdom on the grounds that your presence here would not be conducive to the public good on the grounds of public policy".

In an absurdity worthy of *Alice in Wonderland*, Mr Roeder was told that "Regulation 26" gave him the right of appeal, but "Regulation 27" dictated that he could only lodge this appeal after he had been deported. Consequently a German national in this case is given fewer legal rights than an illegal immigrant or bogus asylum seeker from any corner of the globe, who would be allowed to remain in the country for months or years while appealing.

The final insult was that Mr Roeder was not allowed to inform his colleagues in Britain or Germany as to which flight he was being deported on, so there was no one immediately on hand to collect him back in Frankfurt. His passport was retained by the airline staff until the plane landed in Germany, just in case this 78 year old was tempted to abscond from the plane!

Far from being a potential terrorist, Manfred Roeder is himself a former lawyer. His record of dedicated patriotism dates back to 1945, when as a sixteen year old he fought in the defence of Berlin against Stalin's brutal Red Army invaders.

Admiral Karl Dönitz, who took over as legitimate head of the German state after Adolf Hitler's death in May 1945, appointed Manfred Roeder in the late 1970s to take over his powers as regent until proper elections could be held in a reunited Germany. In that capacity he has organised efforts to resettle German families in areas such as East Prussia, from which they were expelled by the Soviets in 1945. In 1993 I visited Königsberg with a BNP delegation to witness the progress of these efforts.

These legitimate activities have won the tacit support of many prominent Germans who dare not declare their views openly. In 1995 Mr Roeder addressed the elite military academy for German Army officers, speaking about his efforts in Königsberg. Army surplus vehicles and equipment were donated to help with the resettlement work.

While some sections of the German establishment clearly sympathised with Mr Roeder's efforts to right the wrongs of 1945, the heirs of the Western-Bolshevist alliance remained determined to prevent a rebirth of Europe. Manfred Roeder has been the main target in their sights.

In 1981 he was sentenced to thirteen years in prison (eventually serving eight years) after

members of an organisation he had founded were accused of arson against a "refugee" hostel. More recently he has been convicted several times for political offences, including questioning the orthodox version of the "Holocaust".

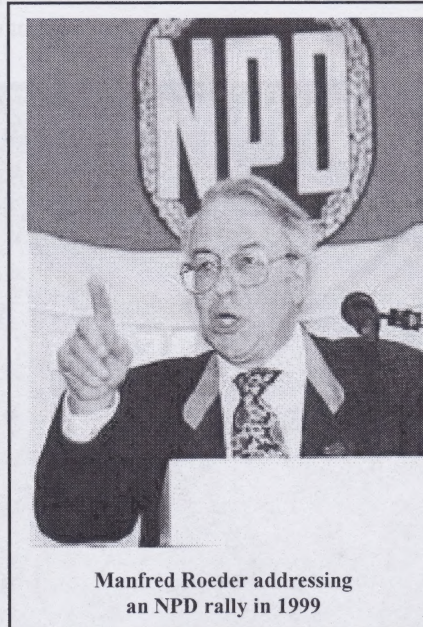
Even though most of these charges would not be an offence under UK law, Jewish groups in this country have regularly lobbied to have Manfred Roeder excluded from Britain. In 1990 the notorious Zionist MP Greville Janner persuaded Home Secretary David Waddington to issue an exclusion order which prevented Mr Roeder from addressing the BNP's annual rally.

Jacqui Smith, recently appointed Home Secretary in Gordon Brown's new cabinet, has now renewed Waddington's exclusion order without giving any reasons, even though EU citizens have since been given new rights of freedom of movement across the continent.

A detailed appeal is now being prepared against this unjustified and inhumane action by the UK authorities. We do not expect much help from the British media, given the type of people who dominate its agenda. It is interesting to note, for example, that Home Secretary Smith's deputy when she ran as Labour candidate for the presidency of the Oxford University Students Union was one Ben Rich - who is now deputy editor of *BBC News*.

Nor is New Labour's intolerance of dissent restricted to German visitors. Just a week after Mr Roeder's deportation an 80 year old British patriot, Frank Walsh, was detained by police at the Labour Party's Bournemouth conference. His crime was to hand out leaflets which were deemed objectionable by Labour Friends of Israel!

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



Manfred Roeder addressing
an NPD rally in 1999

Ends and Means

Wars don't just happen. As von Clausewitz reminded us, they are 'the continuation of politics by other means'. The examination of those politics has filled many academic tomes as well as the egocentric memoirs of political and military participants. As students soon discover, however, the paucity and fragmentary nature of contributions from the losing side precludes a definitive record of actual events and casts doubt on the motivation of those chiefly involved in major conflicts.

Accordingly, we do well to recall Winston Churchill's retort that he knew well enough what history would say about WW2 because he would be writing it! And there is surely no more striking example of how politics distort and obscure the historical record than the 'Holocaust' industry. As many reputable historians and writers have learned to their cost, even perfectly innocent questions on this subject risk media obloquy, career damage and even imprisonment.

Alongside this we have the appalling travesty of 'justice' enacted at the Nuremberg trials. What purport to be the 'lessons of history' are therefore only as reliable and unbiased as the people writing it. The conscientious student of war histories is thus apt to experience at least as much unlearning as assimilation of 'authoritative' accounts.

For example, Churchill's ponderous *History of the Second World War* has to be assessed alongside reputable accounts of the peace mission and subsequent forty year solitary confinement of Rudolf Hess, the man closest to Adolf Hitler; also A.S. Veale's *Advance to Barbarism*, Arthur Bryant's *Unfinished Victory* and Albert Speer's *Inside the Third Reich*. But Churchillian sycophants in particular are outraged by anything seen to impugn their hero's motivation and moral stature. That on any impartial analysis he qualified as a 'war criminal' every bit as much as Hitler and Stalin is something they regard as simply unthinkable let alone unsayable. Even so, the title of David Irving's *Churchill's War* (of which the first two volumes are available at www.irvingbooks.com) seems entirely appropriate.

But all these in-depth studies of events and personal motivations beg the overarching question of ends and means; that is to say, what actions are justified in pursuit of what precise objectives. Was, for example, Churchill's concealment and stifling of the Hess peace initiative morally justifiable, given the subsequent appalling casualties among armed forces and innocent civilians alike? Any serious doubt about the answer to that sort of question leads inexorably to a very cogent (however offensive) conclusion: that killing the likes of Churchill if not Hitler would have saved far more innocent lives than the entire British war effort and at negligible cost.

When all's said and done, so-called 'war leaders' must accept responsibility for the casualties their judgement inflicts alongside any praise for their trumpeted victories. And when it seems distinctly likely that such individuals are intent on waging war without regard for the ultimate cost-benefit of any victories, their elimination surely becomes at least a morally justified option if not a necessity.

So the pivotal decisions of 'war leaders' certainly demand rigorous analysis from the cost-benefit standpoint; something studiously avoided by most if not all self-styled war historians.

One can therefore complement von Clausewitz's observation by responding that politics, like warfare, is essentially a matter of cost-benefit judgements which are all too often seen to incur unconscionable losses in pursuit of negligible or illusory benefits.

Now the first duty of any government is to secure the nation's governance and territory against any infringement by foreign or subversive agencies. This, rather than any external commitment, is the only legitimate reason for making war with all the attendant human and material costs. So never mind the grandiloquence, Churchill clearly regarded the horrendous casualties and costs of WW2 as a price worth paying (by others of course) for whatever it was held to achieve. That subsequent events proved him deluded or indifferent on that point implies he should most certainly have been removed from office early in the war. And failing other means of doing this, who would not have volunteered to deliver the assassin's bullet?

Indeed, one could then with much greater veracity declare that never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to that solitary assassin. It is nowadays ever more apparent that this country's liberty to govern itself and allow its citizens exclusive occupation of their homeland is a matter of indifference if not deliberate subversion by the Establishment. We are therefore in very serious danger of losing a war for national survival. And this makes the most powerful people presiding over national affairs guilty of high treason as that term has always been understood.

So if it ever made sense to sacrifice, for example, 55,000 young airmen and near a million civilians in the bombing of Germany, does it not make a great deal more sense today to sacrifice a few politicians in the cause of national survival?

The only sensible answer makes it imperative to remove this traitorous Establishment without further delay, and whatever it takes. Meanwhile those who piously contend that going to the polling booth every five years is the only legitimate option available are either hopelessly naïve or complicit in the betrayal of Britain. As we have seen too well, the Establishment itself has always insisted that national survival justifies all the means necessary to that end. So we are entitled to ask any purported patriot whether he or she is a 'whatever it takes' Briton or a more or less willing accomplice in the surrender of Britain's future to foreign elements. It really is that simple.

To make the point more vividly, those who are in any way complicit, even passively, in the Muslim occupation of this country are accessories to terrorist warfare. As such they have no grounds to complain if treated the same as the terrorists themselves. And here it is worth noting that Churchill's government saw fit to intern thousands of people *without trial* in WW2 as suspected or potential supporters of the enemy. So what has changed?

The message of our present crop of politicians paraphrases the Churchillian bravura: 'We shall surrender at the borders, in the town halls, in our courts of law, places of education and at meetings with EU bureaucrats, but chiefly at Westminster. Whatever the threat to our independence and freedom to enjoy our own country, we shall *always* surrender'. And the public response to date resembles nothing so much as Dad's Army.

F Kimbal Johnson, Louth, Lincolnshire



Was Winston Churchill a "war criminal"?



Book Review: *Action! Race War to Door Wars*, by Joe Owens

Published by lulu.com (2007), ISBN 987-1-4303-2259-7, 318pp, paperback. Available from www.lulu.com for £23.55 (hbk), £9.99 (pbk)

The memoirs of Joe Owens call to mind two quotations from writers commonly associated with opposite ends of the political spectrum.

Friedrich Nietzsche, whom Mr Owens himself quotes in another context, wrote that what fails to kill me makes me stronger. Despite one or two close shaves, Mr Owens' various enemies have failed to kill him, and the continued defiance encompassed in this book would suggest that he has indeed emerged stronger.

Equally appropriate are the words of Karl Marx: men make their own history - but not under circumstances of their own choosing. The circumstances under which Joe Owens grew up were those of late twentieth century Liverpool - a city whose industries were consigned to history's scrapheap before he was born.

Liverpool and nearby Manchester had been the commercial and industrial hub of the British Empire for two centuries, but by the 1960s the White working classes of northern England were dismissed with contempt by their rulers. While Mr Owens was still in short trousers a few Liverpudlians had already reacted to this contempt by joining the newly formed National Front. One of these early NF recruits was Ricky Tomlinson, later to achieve international fame as an actor and comedian.

Mr Owens' political commitment proved more durable, though as the book's structure indicates he spent several years away from political activism.

Action! Race War to Door Wars has two political sections dealing with contrasting periods in British nationalist history. Though his family had no record of political activism, Mr Owens' father clearly recognised the causes of Britain's precipitate decline in the early 1970s, suggesting to his young son that the emerging NF offered the only hope for national revival.

Significantly this conversation took place at the time of the 1977 Lewisham riot, when organised leftwing violence sought to prevent a National Front march in South London. Even nationalist analysts often argue today that this riot was one of the turning points which led to the NF's decline, since potential supporters were either scared of "anti-fascist" violence or alienated by the inevitable rough treatment that the NF themselves had to hand out to their opponents.

Up in Liverpool, however, Joe Owens Senior was neither afraid of the reds nor offended by NF street tactics, telling his son: *This is the party we should have running the country - they will stop all these blacks coming in.*

The following year, aged sixteen, Joe Junior joined the Liverpool NF. His early chapters convey a vivid impression of the impact even a modest branch meeting made on a hitherto non-political teenager, and include interesting portraits of well-known North West nationalists of the time such as Billy Clarkson and Dave Jones.

One aspect of the Liverpool NF that comes across very clearly from these early chapters is that the political orientation of Liverpool nationalism was unashamedly national socialist and staunchly Loyalist. *H&D* readers - especially our non-British readers - may find this contradictory. After all, many Ulster Loyalists have always been anti-nazi and pro-Israel, while some in our movement have always exaggerated the links between Irish Republicanism and National Socialist Germany in the 1930s.

Yet from the standpoint of a working class Merseysider in the 1970s the issue was quite simple, as it should be today. Irish Republicans were

(as most remain) part of the toxic 1960s civil rights coalition which denigrated everything that had made Britain great and exalted every form of subversion. Ulster Loyalists represent the majority community in Northern Ireland who wish to remain part of the United Kingdom. The very first priority of any British patriot should be to defend their countrymen who have been under sustained terrorist attack for decades.

Liverpool NF certainly took this priority seriously. Many of their meetings took place in a local Orange Lodge hall, but at these meetings speakers like Billy Clarkson never disguised their national socialism. The accounts given here are an important corrective to academic histories of the NF which suggest that the NF leadership somehow conned rank and file members and disguised their sinister nazi affiliations.

Billy was actually a fervent national socialist. In every speech he gave at meetings he always ended up praising Adolf Hitler - Billy could really keep an audience on the edge of their seats...

...As each meeting passed, I grew more and more aware of the dark forces of Marxism and world Jewry, hell-bent on destroying Britain and western civilization. I began to read more of the literature at the meetings about the Second World War and the Holocaust. From a nationalist viewpoint, the Second World War was catastrophic for both Britain and Europe - the Holocaust a gigantic con.

A year later the seventeen-year-old Joe Owens took part in his first general election campaign

and encountered NF chairman John Tyndall for the first time.

The meeting was very well attended, with a mixture of skinheads and more 'respectable' people. John Tyndall rose and gave an excellent speech emphasising how the NF was Britain's last chance.

He concluded his oration with the words, "When the last white man leaves Britain, switch the light off!"

Everyone at the meeting was on their feet, giving him a standing ovation. Skinheads stamped their approval on the floor, while roaring, "Tyndall! Tyndall! Tyndall!"

It really moved me, listening to the applause JT received. I felt fired up for any confrontation that might arise outside.

...When I got home my dad told me about the publicity we'd generated. The local news media had given the meeting massive coverage. That night I hardly slept thinking about the night's events and the thunderous applause JT had received.

Another aspect of Liverpool nationalism that might surprise some readers is the comradeship at street level between NF members and supporters of the "rival" British Movement. Joe Owens and BM members such as Ken Usher quickly recognised that they shared a common cause and common enemies. Such perceptions might seem odd to anyone whose nationalist activism consists of sitting at a computer keyboard; they are easier to comprehend when you are selling papers on the streets of Liverpool and confronted by a red mob.

From his earliest days in the movement Joe Owens was in this respect thrown in at the deep end. Readers of the self-promoting "anti-fascist" book *No Retreat* (reviewed in *H&D* Issue 15) might be surprised to learn that the reds didn't always win these street battles! Joe Owens does not "glamorize" the inevitable violence of those days, but he conveys a realistic impression of life as a front line activist in one of the most violent regions of nationalist versus anti-fascist confrontation.



During the nationalist splits of 1980-82 Joe Owens sided with John Tyndall and the New National Front, while also maintaining contact with some of the British Movement activists who would later merge with the NNF to create the British National Party. Even so, he was prepared to stand by members of the rival faction when they needed help - such as my old comrade Peter Barker, then an NF organiser, when he was wrongly imprisoned.

Mr Owens candidly admits that the 1980-82 splits *had a terrible effect on morale; some people had given the best part of ten years of their lives, now to see it all slipping away.*

Many Merseyside activists responded by embracing ever more extreme ideologies and tactics. Some joined a Dublin-based organisation called the National Socialist Party UK and promoted the ideas of the assassinated American Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell. Mr Owens gives extensive details of NSPUK activities which gave Merseyside's violent reds - especially those associated with the bookshop News from Nowhere - a taste of their own medicine. Meanwhile John Tyndall's New National Front tried to build on the White reaction against the notorious Toxteth riots, when Liverpool's black community ran amok. Mr Owens suggests that the NNF policy of "confrontation" (i.e. attempting to hold marches in frontline areas) was with hindsight mistaken, though he does not explain what better strategy would at the time have been feasible.

In fact Mr Owens and his Merseyside colleagues pursued even more confrontation via their Loyalist activities. He gives an entertaining account of a Loyalist trip to Manchester to confront the infamous pro-IRA Manchester Martyrs march - an activity which ironically united NNF members with a Sikh UDA member named Kumar Singh!

In 1983 Joe Owens was imprisoned for twelve months after sending razor blades through the post to prominent Liverpool Jews. His account of this episode balances regret for an unwise and criminal act with a brave and unashamed defence of his continued hostility to Zionism: *The average member of the Jewish community has no more control over the actions of some of their co-religionists than I do. The Jews certainly are not the men to be blamed for nothing - they do have a lot to answer for. I mean by this the actions of Israel in the occupied territories and in Lebanon. The Jews who had received my packages had done no harm to anyone. They had not committed Ritual Murder or overthrown governments to establish Communism. I took my political frustration out on the wrong people and paid the price for it.*

Perhaps the best known incident in Liverpool's nationalism - the Battle of the Adelphi, when Joe Owens and Co. succeeded in organising a BNP meeting addressed by John Tyndall at Liverpool's leading hotel

- is given a chapter to itself which again represents an important contribution to the nationalist historical record.

Joe Owens endured British nationalism's wilderness years in the mid-1980s, but like several of his Merseyside comrades seems to have run out of patience by 1988. He then enters the middle section of his book, predominantly non-political, when he put his Thai boxing skills at the service of several Liverpool and Warrington club owners. This was the period when control of club doors was (sometimes literally) a cut-throat business, partly because of the money that could be made by selling drugs including the newly fashionable Ecstasy.

Various anti-fascist propagandists have alleged that Joe Owens became a gangland assassin during this part of his life. Readers will have to draw their own conclusions from Mr Owens's detailed account - but what seems undeniable is that his alleged victims, most notoriously a gangster named George Bromley, were unsavoury individuals who in the words of Gilbert and Sullivan's Lord High Executioner will "none of them be missed". Racial nationalists seek to build a better White world, but like the rest of us Mr Owens had to make his way in the world as it is.

His account of one late 1980s club shows that he retained political insights even during a period when he was not engaged actively in politics: *what could have driven the young, and not-so-young, to such a den of iniquity as the Quad? Simple - it was a community. Everyone was a member, and all shared a common purpose: hedonism. A society lost in the post-modern ethical maze offered no sense of 'belonging' to its members. Without social goals to aim for, is it any wonder that a large section of young people turned to dance music like a new religion? They went to the Quad, swallowed their Es, and forgot about the real world outside the club's four walls.*



Joe Owens (right) with Front National leader Jean-Marie Le Pen during Le Pen's shambolic visit to Britain in 2004

In 2001, after thirteen years away from active politics, Joe Owens rejoined the BNP. The political situation was now transformed. In 1988 Nick Griffin had been leading one of the most cranky and marginalised of the NF's feeble factions; by 2001 he was chairman of the BNP, a party which Griffin had consistently sought to undermine until it became obvious that John Tyndall had taken it to a position of unquestioned dominance on the nationalist scene.

One of the first BNP branches that Joe Owens visited was Oldham, then in the ascendant as a BNP stronghold, but where the party has since returned to obscurity. One of Nick Griffin's better management decisions was to recruit Joe Owens as his *de facto* head of security, but the later chapters of the book chronicle Mr Owens's developing disillusionment with the new leader, as well as presenting a frank assessment of the right and wrong ways of handling security problems.

The most disturbing section of the book for BNP members - but arguably the most essential reading - is the final chapter dealing with Tony Lecomber, then (and arguably still) Nick Griffin's right hand man. At New Year 2006 Lecomber approached Mr Owens and tried to recruit him into an insane conspiracy to murder leading politicians and media figures. Mr Owens rejected the idea out of hand and informed Nick Griffin but, despite initially agreeing that Lecomber must be some sort of state *agent provocateur*, the BNP leader later seemed to take Lecomber's side. Mr Owens concludes with several pertinent questions, such as;

Why has Lecomber been treated with kid gloves and the whole matter brushed under the carpet by the BNP leadership? Why has Lecomber not received a visit from the police, as they are aware of his conspiracy/solicitation to murder?

Frank and fearless questions, concluding a frank and fearless book which I recommend to nationalists of whatever faction. The sheer weight of detail in the book is sometimes overwhelming, but this should be in every nationalist library - and even (or perhaps especially) the library of anyone attempting an academic overview of nationalist history.

Reviewed by Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



Joe Owens (left) confronts Steven French of the Liverpool Black Caucus during a paper sale on Church Street, Liverpool, in 1983



Book Review: *Shots Fired: Sam Francis on America's Culture War - Part II*

Published by Fitzgerald Griffin Foundation, 2007, ISBN 0-9777362-0-2, 392pp. Available from FGF Books, PO Box 270, Vienna, VA 22183, USA or online from www.shotsfired.us for £18.95 (post-paid).

Editors note: Part one of this review appeared in issue 29 of H&D

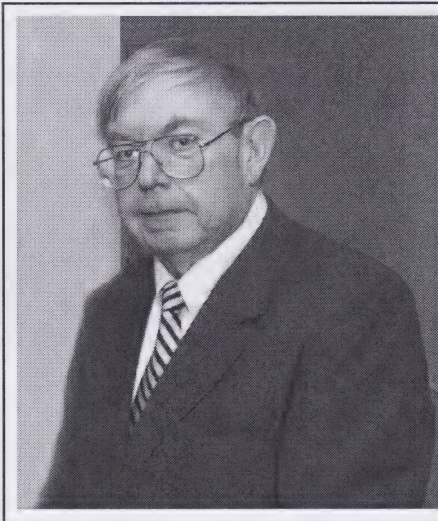
Dr Francis goes on to cite example after example of “Big Business and globalism” acting to aid the enemies of ordinary White Americans even down to such issues as the flying of Confederate flags, or State flags incorporating Confederate motifs, from Southern state buildings.

He provides an interesting analysis of the rise of a “New Class” of corporate apparatchiki within global Capitalism and the media, a cosmopolitan elite of wealth and power owing these to their own abilities to rise up the greasy pole of corporate politics, manipulate money and finance etc and not – unlike earlier ruling elites – to their ancestry, breeding or birth. Which in turn, he argues, makes them feel they have more in common with other members of the global corporate elite in other countries than they have with the ordinary folk of their own homelands. The results, as he puts it, are that “society and the economy are becoming more and more polarised, with an unholy alliance between the ruling class at the top and a non-White underclass at the bottom, with the dwindling White middle class” – which in British terms would include what we would call the White working class – “caught in between and forced to pay for and endure the corruption and incompetence of our rulers indefinitely while the elite manages the destruction of our sovereignty and our civilization, refuses to protect our borders against an invasion of immigrants, and denounces every measure and every leader who proposes that we try to control or stop immigration.”

“It is easy to say” Dr Francis continues “that all these evils flourish because America and its people are decadent and have had their time in history and must expect to be pushed aside. But I think that if we look at the structure of the New Class, the new elite that came to political and cultural power in the course of this century, we can see a different explanation for it. That class at the best has very little interest in the traditional values and culture of America or Western civilization in general. It does not depend on those values and that culture in the way that older, earlier elites did, and the more intact that culture remains, the more restricted is the power and wealth of the new elite. The new elite has no interests in the nation-state itself and it finds the nation-state too confining and contrary to its economic interests. Hence, much of what we see as social pathology is in fact merely the result of the dominance of the New Class – and the failure or inability of other Americans outside it, who are still loyal to the old values and the old culture, to resist it.”

Dr Francis concludes this incisive analysis by linking the Capitalist New Class cause to its effects in issues concerning his fellow “conservatives”, and explaining that they need to be aware of the roots of their predicament in order to remedy it: “The other Americans, Middle Americans, are going to have to resist it and to see how the New Class is crushing them economically through the export of their jobs overseas and the importation of a new working class and even of a new technical

class. We will have to see how the New Class is also destroying the middle class culturally, through a concerted and revolutionary onslaught against its culture, its basic values and its basic norms. And of course the New Class is attacking Middle America politically, through its domination of the federal government and its enlargement of the federal government to an immense size and scale, far beyond what the Constitution allows and what Middle Americans need. The only people who ‘need’ government on this scale are the New Class itself, who use it to gain jobs and transfer wealth to themselves and subsidize their business interests and the culture they want to impose.”



Indeed, Dr Francis’ conservatism is not merely radical, it is potentially revolutionary. Authentic conservatism is in no sense anti-patriotic, but it does draw a firm and clear distinction between love of or attachment to country, on the one hand, and deference to the state or the incumbent masters of the state, on the other. Especially in the contemporary world, conservatives distinguish between the people, traditions, norms and institutions that have defined and characterised the country – the nation – throughout its history, on the one hand, and the structures, ideas and groups that embody forces that are inimical to the country but are at present dominant, on

the other. Most serious conservatives today perceive the dominant forces – in the state as well as the culture and the economy – as fundamentally antagonistic to the traditional identity of the nation. Conservatism in this sense thus ceases to be an ideology offering justifications for the current distribution of power in American society and becomes a far more radical persuasion that seeks fundamental change that would dislodge the dominant and antagonistic powers and restore or make possible a restoration of the historic national identity. It is loyalty and commitment to that identity that constitutes patriotism – not attachment or obedience to the government or the state *per se*, regardless of who or what is currently in control of it – and attachment to the state is incumbent on real patriots only in so far as the state reflects the national identity and protects its existence and welfare through just means.”

It is clear that Sam Francis’ “conservatism” is what we in Britain would call radical racial nationalism, brilliantly and rationally expounded. Clearly this therefore does exist, and has been ably championed, in America. Why is it not much more evident?

Dr Francis himself in other essays in this book gives some reasons – the stupidity and gullibility of his fellow conservatives, notably traditional “red state” Republican supporters, duped in election after election into voting for candidates who pay lip service, at best, to platforms they have no interest in implementing, and of late conned by neocons into equating US patriotism with advancing the interests of the State of Israel in the Middle East. Many a “conservative” leader



Four postwar leaders of the American Conservatism that Sam Francis recognised:
(left to right) Robert Taft, Russell Kirk, George Will and Pat Buchanan

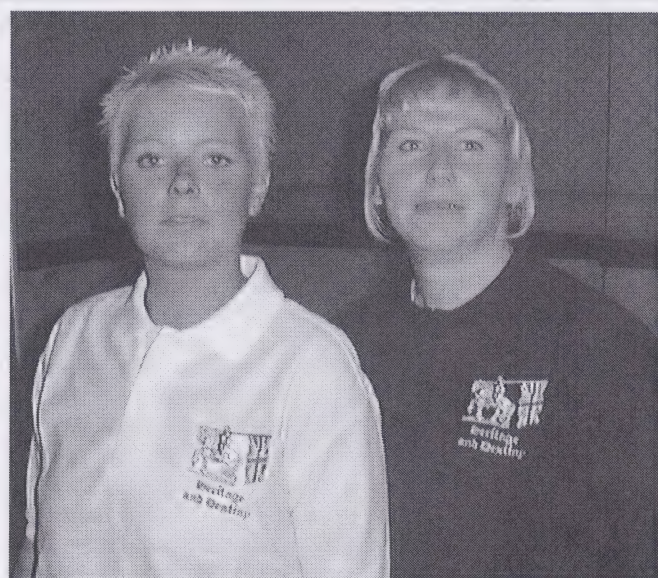
is, as Dr Francis puts it “an Economic Man, fixated on the idea that economic issues are really all that matters and that economic forces are all that really drives human beings. It’s OK to wage unnecessary wars and let the country be invaded and colonized by Third World immigrants, but what really gets the Beltway Right out on the streets is spending money” (on Government healthcare programmes for example). They are also weak and yield the pass. As Dr Francis incisively argues “By going to the trouble of sticking non-whites and drag queens onto their convention program at conveniently visible points and places, and drafting the odd rabbi or mullah to recite the ceremonial prayers” – shades of David Cameron’s Tories! – “the Republicans are acknowledging their agreement with what ideological multiculturalism preaches – that there is something wrong with being too White, too male, too Christian and too straight...the Left always understands (as the Right never does) that granting the premises of your enemy is the key to his victory; the rest is merely haggling over the consequences that the premises imply”.

Indeed, Dr Francis implicitly argues that the Republicans, like the Tories here, are as he concedes “the Grand Old Stupid Party” and basically hopeless as any sort of vehicle for his ideas. They have already been hijacked by the neocons, who now police their control ruthlessly – one leading neocon, Reagan and Bush aide Linda Chavez boasted she would get Dr Francis “driven out of the conservative movement”. She did in fact get him fired from the *Washington Times* for uttering the following chunk of crimethink “The civilization that we Whites created in Europe and America could not have developed apart from the genetic endowment of the creating people, nor is there any reason to believe that the civilization can be successfully transmitted to a different people”, to the doubleplusungood American Renaissance Conference. (Ms Chavez herself got her comeuppance a few years later when Bush had to withdraw his nomination of her as US Secretary of State for Labor when it was discovered she was herself illegally employing an illegal immigrant!)

But this probably did Dr Francis a favour by causing him largely to give up on Republicans and work with *American Renaissance*, *Chronicles* magazine, the American Friends of the BNP, the Council of Conservative Citizens (whose newspaper *The Citizens Informer* he edited for a while) *The Nationalist Times*, *Middle America News*, Patrick Buchanan and others to build an alternative to uphold the ideals he so eloquently and fearlessly upheld. Indeed, Buchanan writes the foreword to this book. It is surely in building such an

alternative movement, free from the stupidity of conservative Republicanism Dr Francis so lucidly exposes in these pages, and yet also eschewing the complete political isolation and irrelevance of much of the American “White racial movement” with its swastikas and burning crosses, that the future of the radical but reasonable racial nationalism, that this book and Sam Francis shows does exist in America, lies. Whoever builds such a populist nationalist mass movement in America could do much worse than build on the ideological foundations Sam Francis laid.

Reviewed by Ian Freeman, Northwich, Cheshire



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The Germanic People in the Bronze Age - Part IV

The settlement of Northern Europe from the recession of the ice of the Fourth Glaciation to the end of the Neolithic period has been briefly described. Many geological changes took place in the North during the approximately ten thousand years that elapsed between these two points of time: the stage of the Baltic Ice Lake, the Yoldia Sea, the Ancylus Lake and the change to conditions more or less like those of the present during the Litorina phase. The latter was a period of optimum climate for Northern Europe, a phase that lasted well into the Bronze Age but that began to deteriorate about 800 B.C.

We have seen how Northern Europe was first settled by bands of wandering hunters following the reindeer and game animals that were retreating northwards as the land became free of ice. We have also seen how the epi-Magdalenian culture, mixed with microlithic elements, was succeeded by the Maglemose and kitchenmidden cultures. Then came the participation of the North in the Neolithic Revolution with its tremendous impact upon the traditional way of life, the material increase in the food supply accompanied by a marked increase in the birth rate, the search for new land, migrations, the introduction of new customs and art-forms, introduction of new language-forms, physical and cultural mixtures.

Along with the Neolithic Revolution came a new religious concept, the cult of the dead, resulting in the construction of innumerable large stone graves. In addition, there are in certain areas the single graves of the Corded Ware culture. Then, too, in some of the peripheral districts the flat graves of the Mesolithic bear witness to the fact that some of the people of Northern Europe had been relatively unaffected by the new and stirring events and had continued undisturbed the old traditional forms and burial customs.

The Northern Megalithic was in all probability an intrusive culture in the North; the Corded Ware culture of the Single Grave people was brought to the North by a wave of migration that has been identified with the Indo-German-speaking people, ancestors of the Germanic peoples.

The territorial extent of this unified Germanic culture at about 1200 B.C. was not very great by modern standards, but we must remember that local population units were small, and would be spread thinly.

It is generally believed that at the time of the Corded Ware pottery artifacts, some of the Germanic inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein left their homes and expanded into Mecklenburg and Pomerania to the East. These were people who clung to the traditional forms and carried them into exile. In addition to this movement to the south, part of the population of Jutland moved eastward into the Danish Isles. This corresponds fairly closely to the fact that the Single Grave culture is oldest in the southern part of the Jutish Peninsula, and from there expanded in a northerly direction into Jutland proper, then into the Danish Islands, and perhaps into southern Sweden, which in early historical times was part of Denmark. There is not, however, general agreement that the Single Grave culture of Southern Sweden is an extension of that from Jutland. It may have had its origin in an East German group.

Assimilation. The existence of an early unified Germanic cultural and linguistic unity may be represented by the Single Grave culture. Their grave forms crowd out the previously prevailing Megalithic community graves. The graves of the early Bronze Age are mound graves with single interments, with a gravel base, a coffin of stone plates, sometimes a structure resembling a low house, often a hollowed-out

tree trunk, or simply a burial in a sand grave. The pottery also of the early Bronze Age is mainly derived from the beaker pottery of the Corded Ware culture.

There is evidence of the emergence of a stratified society with the florescence of the Northern Bronze Age. There is no evidence of any invasion of Northern Europe after the Corded Ware period. From the Bronze age onwards Germanic northern Europe is certainly a separate genetic entity from the rest of the world.

Periods of the Bronze Age. Montelius divided the Bronze Age of Northern Europe into five periods:

- Period I: 1800-1600 B.C.
- Period II: 1600-1400 B.C.
- Period III: 1400-1200 B.C.
- Period IV: 1200-1000 B.C.
- Period V: 1000-800 B.C.

At first glance it looks like an arbitrary division, and modifications have been suggested, but on the whole it corresponds fairly closely to the

sequence of the cultural development. Periods I and II may be classified as the Older Bronze Age, period III as the Middle and periods IV and V as the Younger.

The early artifacts still show the influence of imported wares, but many of them have already ceased to be copies. It is only towards the end of the period that wares of purely local manufacture make their appearance. A specific Northern Bronze style does not occur before period II.

Jacob-Friesen claims that the influence of the Northern Bronze Age in periods II and III was sufficiently vigorous to justify the statement that large areas of Lower Saxony were Germanic territory. To the south of them the population, physically similar, was evolving separately into what we know as Celts. We often hear in popular talk that the Celts were short, dark people. That is not at all true, as both the skeletal evidence and Roman records tell us. The Celts, as we have mentioned, spread out across western Europe to the Atlantic coast, establishing themselves as an aristocracy over the darker-haired and shorter Atlanto-Mediterranean type population which was already settled there. But in the Mountain and bog areas the older population survived in greater numbers. Later the Germanic peoples followed the Celts and conquered them in almost all of Western Europe except the mountains and bogs of Wales, Scotland, Cornwall, Brittany and parts of Western Iberia. It was in these areas that the pre-Celtic population had survived most strongly, with just a small Celtic aristocracy, but speaking forms of the Celtic language. In consequence it was once erroneously thought that the because present day speakers of Celtic languages tend often to be smaller and darker in hair color than the Germanic peoples adjacent to them, the Celts were dark eyed and shorter than the Germans. That was simply not the case.

The culture of the Northern Bronze Age has been fairly well-established. Period I is characterized by fat and flanged axes, triangular daggers, short-shafted dagger-axes, lance heads, armbands and neck-rings. The ornamentation is linear. In period II appear the stop-ridge axes, socketed axes, the beautifully ornamented hammer-axes, swords, daggers, razors, combs, arm rings and the earliest form of the safety pin or brooch, as it became. The characteristic ornamentation is spiral. In period III are found the winged axes, brooches with a wide bow, kettle-wagons, half-moon-shaped neck-rings and razors with horse-head handles. In period IV there are winged and socketed axes, razors with a swan-head handle and spectacle brooches. The decoration is done with concentric circles. In period V there are spectacle brooches, socketed axes, needles with a head of concentric circles and pins with cup-shaped heads, antenna swords, bronze vessels with suspension rings (Fig. 15).

Some authorities add a period VI to the Bronze Age. This period belongs partly to the Bronze and partly to the Iron Age. That is to be



The famous Kaarstad runestone from Norway, with ships and a Sunwheel symbol



Depiction on one of the golden horns of Gallehus, Denmark; it shows warriors, animals, star symbols, and a runic inscription saying "Ek Hlewagastiz holtijaz horna tawido", historians still don't agree about the exact translation but may mean something like: "I, Hlewagastiz (=personal name) hold (this) horn (that I) made."

expected, since the Iron Age (Hallstatt phase) began in Central Europe long before it played any important role in the North. Period VI was a time of transition.

Making Bronze Artifacts. There were two methods of making bronze artifacts: the closed mould method and the *cire perdue*. When the closed mould was used two halves were prepared, either of metal or clay, each half representing a half of the artifact to be made. These were placed together and the molten metal was poured in through a small opening. When the metal hardened, the moulds were removed and the polishing began.

In the *cire perdue* method a wax model of the desired artifact was first prepared. This was then enclosed in a clay covering with a hole at one end for the pouring in of the molten metal and another to serve as an exit for the wax when it melted. The molten metal was poured in, and when it hardened, the clay covering was removed and the artifact was then polished, after which the process of ornamentation began.

Incidents of Their Life. The house urns and the face urns of the area between the Oder and the Vistula may give some idea of the type of storehouse and dwelling in use at that time, although they belong to the transition from the Bronze to the Iron Age. These urns were really burial urns. The ashes of the deceased were placed in one of these vessels. The spirit of the dead was supposed to feel more at home when deposited in something similar to its home when living. Some of the vessels suggest a structure on piles, evidently designed for storage purposes in places where flooding might be expected. At Buch, not far from Berlin, a village settlement has been excavated. A street runs through the center of the village, the houses are rectangular, detached and in line, with thatched roofs, and a large "community hall" is at one end of the village.

The clothing worn by Bronze Age men and women of the Germanic North has been reconstructed from the tree-trunk burials. The dead were often buried in a large, hollowed-out oak log, fully clothed and accompanied by many personal possessions such as weapons, tools and articles of adornment. The clothing was made of sheep's wool, both natural color and bleached, with a mixture of deer or ox hair.

The men wore a garment reaching from the shoulders to the knees, fastened at the neck by a brooch, with a girdle at the waist fastened by a buckle. The girdle was made of leather or linen. Above this was worn a mantle or cloak, also fastened at the neck or shoulder by a brooch. On the head was a close-fitting felt hat. The shoes were sandal-like, and often something like the modern military puttees were wound around the ankles and the lower part of the leg. The upper parts of the legs and the arms were left bare, evidence of a mild climate.

The women wore a close-fitting jacket, high-necked and covering the arms to the elbows, a long, broad skirt, long enough to cover the ankles, bound at the waist with a long girdle with tassels at the ends, and with a highly ornamented girdle-plate at the waist. Examples of skirts of knee length for young women have also been found. The hair was bound in a knot at the back of the head. A bronze collar was worn around the neck. Arm-rings and arm-bands have been found in the graves and various types of small bronze caskets worn by the women for the keeping of small articles of toilet use.

To be sure, not everybody could afford the more expensive kind of ornament; but, on the other hand, the probability is that among the freemen there was no class that could be described as really poor, just as there was no class that was inordinately rich. The simple economy of the Northern Bronze Age did not produce extremes of poverty and wealth. The climate was beneficent and the harvests were plentiful. There was enough for everyone.

Changes in burial customs and cremation. At the end of the Older Bronze Age a change in the custom of the burial of the dead took place. Up to this time inhumation had been the rule, although there were some instances of cremation even during the Neolithic period.

The *raison d'être* of cremation may have been the conviction that in this way the return of the dead from the grave to haunt the living would be more effectively prevented. But cremation may also have arisen as a result of lighting fires in the grave for the burning of a sacrifice and in the process burning some part or all of the body of the deceased. Then again, the change in burial practice may have been brought about by a change in religious belief, a new emphasis on the survival of the spirit rather than the survival of the body. All three factors may have played a role.

In a grave-mound on the Luneburger Heide the custom of a tree-trunk burial was associated with an early stage of cremation. The burned bones of the dead were found stretched out at full length. The presence of the original tree-trunk container could be determined by analysis of the decayed remnants.

The usual procedure in cremation was to place the body on a funeral pyre. The ashes and any unburned bones were then gathered and placed in a funerary urn. This urn was placed in a shallow grave over which a low mound was erected. Sometimes hundreds of these burial urns are found together, constituting a regular burial place.

At the end of the Bronze Age boat-graves are found in Gotland. They represent perhaps a primitive belief in the water barrier that the dead had to cross, as in Grecian mythology. The contemporary rock-carvings show that the sun-boat was a familiar idea, and it is also possible that there may have been a transference from sun-worship to burial practice. Or again, we may have here an indication of the fertility cult, if the hundreds of little bronze boats are to be explained as the feminine counterpart of the male phallic symbols. A purely materialistic explanation would be the desire of the individual to be buried in his favorite boat.

Although the description comes from the early eighth century of the present era in England, there can be little doubt that the description of Beowulf's burial is a survival from much earlier times. At the time of the composition of the Beowulf in the form in which it has come down to us, cremation had ceased to be the normal practice in England. But Christianity had not yet been accepted in the Scandinavian North, and many of the older burial customs were still practiced.

Then fashioned for him the folk of Geats
firm on the earth a funeral pile,
and hung it with helmets and harness of war
and breastplates bright, as the boon he asked;
and they laid amid it the mighty chieftain,
heroes mourning their master dear.
Then on the hill that hugest of bale-fires
the warriors wakened. Wood-smoke rose
black over blaze, and blent was the roar
of flame with weeping (the wind was still),
till the fire had broken the frame of bones,
hot at the heart. In heavy mood
Their misery mourned they, their master's death.
The smoke by the sky was devoured.
The folk of the Weders fashioned there
on the headland a barrow broad and high,
by ocean-farers far described:
In ten days' time their toil had raised it,
the battle-brave's beacon. Round brands of the pyre
a wall they built, the worthiest ever
that wit could prompt in their wisest men.
Then about the barrow the battle-keen rode,
atheling born, a band of twelve,
lament to make, to mourn their king,
chant their dirge, and their chieftain honor.

Agricultural methods. Although advanced methods of agriculture during the Neolithic period are more or less doubtful, it is quite certain that the people of the North were acquainted with the ox-drawn plough in the Bronze Age. There are many illustrations of ploughs on the rock-carvings of Southern Sweden.

As far as is known, the ripened grain still had to be harvested with the old-fashioned sickle of Neolithic times. Nothing certain is known about the method of threshing, except by comparison with what is known of conditions elsewhere in early historical times. Presumably the grain was trampled out or beaten out by sticks or flails on the threshing floor, and the chaff winnowed out by the wind, methods described in many passages in the Hebraic writings preserved in the Bible. The grain, however, was made into flour by hand-mills. Such devices date back to Neolithic times.

Technology. Primitive water transportation by dug-out canoes had been greatly improved during the Neolithic period. There is a considerable amount of evidence for maritime communications between the Mediterranean and Western and Northern Europe during the Neolithic period. If the Corded Ware culture of Southern Sweden is to be derived from the Oder or from the East German group, the people must have crossed the Baltic in boats. There must also have been communication among the many islands of the Baltic. The rock-carvings offer definite proof of the advance in the craft of boat-building.

It is interesting to note that the type of Bronze Age boat appears later in Viking times, although it will have undergone some modifications.

The bronze cult-wagons are evidence of the knowledge of the principle of the wheel. They also offer proof of the presence of the domesticated horse in Northern Europe during the Bronze Age.

We may regard the people of Northern Europe in the areas described as the Germanic people. Unfortunately the practice of cremation has left little physical evidence. G. Asmus lists in all only seven finds from Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg, and these were not preserved in a very satisfactory condition. Naturally the conclusions that can be drawn from such an inadequate sample cannot give a good picture of the racial conditions of the Bronze Age. Insofar, however, as conclusions can be reached, these fossil skulls come within the range of variation of the Nordic type.

The arrival in the North of people of the Corded Ware-Single Grave culture made very little change in the physical characteristics of the inhabitants, since the bearers of this culture were Nordic, as were those of the Megalithic culture in the North. Chemical analysis of the preserved hair of the Bronze Age tree-trunk burials show blond hair.

To what extent does the Germanic language show signs of the cultural amalgamation of the Northern Megalithic and Corded Ware peoples in the Bronze Age?

Dr. Sidney Green, Brookland, New York

Editors note: This article continues in the next issue of H&D with Part V - Comparison of Germanic and other Indo-Germanic Languages & the pre-Roman Iron Age.

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Movie Review: *Ghosts of Cité Soleil*

Released UK - July 2007; Independent Pictures; director Asger Leth Snyder; running time 85 minutes. Rated NR

I must admit, I've had a sad fascination with Black Gangsta movies, ever since I saw *Boys in the Hood* back in the mid 90's. So when I heard about *Ghosts of Cité Soleil* hitting the big screen I just had to go and see it. So wearing my best baseball cap - backwards - and baggy pants - minus the belt - I set off to find the Preston Odeon, which thankfully was not too far away from my new abode.

So what has this movie got to do with Gangstas you may well ask? Well, during Haitian president Jean-Bertrand Aristide's last months in office, his allies needed to shut down any popular resistance to his rule. They enlisted the aid of the 'chimeres' (ghosts), young gangsters that ruled the mean streets of the sprawling Port au Prince slums. These young, violent men took the task to heart, terrorizing the masses as the *Ghosts of Cité Soleil*.

Two of these *chimeres*, 2pac and Bily, are gang leaders who embrace their new role as Aristide's ruthless enforcers. Danish documentary filmmaker Asger Leth brings his cameras into the heart of Cité Soleil, the home for over 300,000 downtrodden inhabitants and achieves a fascinating, if uneven, documentary as he follows the lives of these young men. The power these two gangsters wield is shocking as they do the will of the Haitian president (though later Aristide denied ever employing the *chimeres* to stay in power).

2pac (Winson Jean) and Bily (James Petit Frere) are charismatic, complex characters. Though cut from the same mean street cloth, each has his own agenda and follows it with passion. Bily wants out of the gangster life and to become a legitimate force in the Aristide government. 2pac (whose moniker comes from his idol Tupac Shakur) wants to get out of the Cité and become a rap star. Complicating their plans is their love for the same woman, Lele (Eleonore Sentis), a very liberal White French social worker who apart from 'wanting a bit of black' understands their power within the sprawling slums.

The gang aspect of *Ghosts of Cité Soleil* is the real drawer to this political documentary about power and control. It runs out of gas, though, when it takes on a kinder note as it follows 2pac, the family man, who wants to live to see his baby daughter grow up. Helmer Leth treats this sentimentality with a softness that blunts the edginess of the movie. The ultra-violence of this microcosm of black society is what the movie is all about.

In the months leading up to the 2004 overthrow of Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Danish director Asger (son of *The Perfect Human's* Jørgen, featured in *The Five Obstructions*), Leth and Serbian cinematographer Milos Loncarevic were the first three White men to enter the slum the United Nations branded the most dangerous place on earth. There they documented the lives of two of the gang chiefs Aristide insisted didn't exist, the "Ghosts of Cité Soleil."

This flashy looking documentary scored by Haitian singer Wyclef Jean is such a frightening inside look at a poverty stricken black society ruled by violence that it is a marvel that it got made. Asger's subject was suggested by his father, who has lived in Haiti for years, and cinematographer Loncarevic was led to the two brothers at the center of this piece by French relief worker Éléonore 'Lele' Sentis, who ironically, becomes the point in a love triangle.

2Pac is an extremely charismatic leader who fancies himself a rapper. At twenty-six years of age, he is the oldest of Cité Soleil's five chiefs - this is a calling that comes with a short life span. 2Pac idealizes his daughter, Taina, and distributes cash to needy kids in need of food and education. But 2Pac is becoming disillusioned with Aristide and dreams of leaving Haiti like native son Wyclef Jean to become a rapper.

2Pac's young brother Bily believes in Aristide and wants to help his people. Bily even has presidential ambitions of his own. In the first of Lele's narrated journal entries, we hear that she believes in Bily too, thinking he wants to do good for the people of Cité Soleil. So why then, does Lele not only end up in 2Pac's bed, but have the gall to tell Bily all about it? And why is she with either of them if she is there to give aid to those they presumably threaten?

Lele and the moviemakers are protected by these two brothers as they work in Cité Soleil, but it is always evident that that protection could be eradicated at a moment's notice. One of the movies failing's is that it does not question the volatility of the brothers themselves, both whom profess a desire for peace, yet both of whom perpetuate the violence (Bily shoots one of his brother's foot soldiers, or *chimeres* - the ghosts of the title - in the feet for 'disrespecting' him while 2Pac continually jabbars on about shooting this one or the other). It is unclear why the anti-Aristidist Wyclef Jean would support 2Pac (they become telephone buddies), except, of course, for his music. The relationship between the two brothers themselves comes full circle, with 2Pac initially claiming respect for his brother, but later distrust.

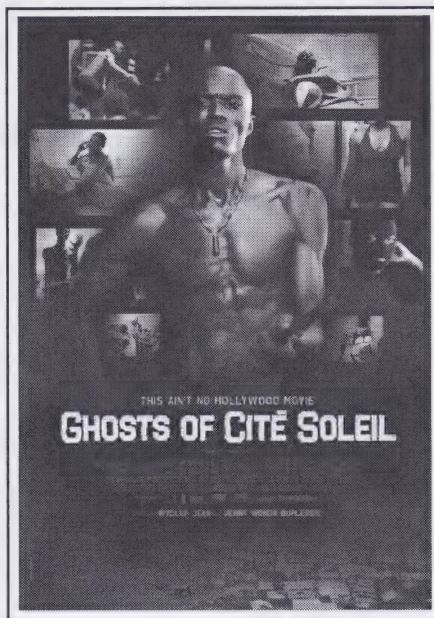
It is said no two chiefs of Cité Soleil can be present in the same place as one will try to kill the other (and indeed, a third, goes after 2Pac while the crew is filming).

When the rebels take control, led by Guy Philippe and Louis Jodel Chamberlain, men whose suspect backgrounds are skimmed over here, they demand the Soleil chiefs give up their weapons. 2Pac decries the cycle of violence between this group and Aristide's Lavalas and when Bily is arrested is sure that he will never be seen alive again. The movie's coda of what befell these two is an unexpected road to the expected.

Technically, *Ghosts of Cité Soleil* is a marvel of hyperreal imagery (the lights used for night photography truly paint these men as 'ghosts'), *MTV* style editing and superb sound and music. Dramatically, the story of these two brothers standing apart on the same side of a lethal conflict is engrossing, but Leth and Loncarevic leave their audience too much in the dark when it comes to their subjects' motivational and factual histories.

An interesting movie, about a modern day black republic - indeed Haiti was the first ever independent black ruled country. It's not a place I would like to visit (although I am tempted to take a vacation in the country next door - the Dominican Republic - and have a peek over the border fence!). I would however like to recommend Haiti to both Gordon Brown and David Cameron, I'm sure they would love it there! But to the rest of you, just make do with watching the movie on DVD. Oh and when you have finished with the DVD, why not donate it to your local school for Black History month!

Reviewed by Mark Cotterill, Preston, Lancashire



We are at War - but can we still win?

With all the forces of national and international governments, global media empires and international financiers massed against us, we should take heart in the fact that there is a solution to our plight, and that provided we are prepared to do the things that need to be done we can win. But first, we must acknowledge some very simple truths, not least about the people we are fighting. Whilst we continue wasting time, for example, believing that our political masters are incompetent and/or naive in their egalitarian beliefs, we continue to provide them with the time they so desperately need to take our race and nation beyond a point of no return.

The truth is that their fake morality and pretence of caring about the less fortunate are diversions from the fact that they are deliberately engaged in a covert war to destroy our racial and cultural environment. We should not therefore play into their hands wasting our time and energies being deliberately distracted by their fraudulent and bogus arguments. What we should do instead is simply recognise the fact that our enemies wish to see the very end of who and what we are, to facilitate their creation of a one world race of hybrids and mongrels, without history, identity or purpose and reason to fight back.

We are, of course, at a very great disadvantage with our enemies in control of the mass media. However, television, radio and even the newspapers are no match for courage and imagination, both of which we have in abundance and which if used in a sincere and honest manner will be supported by the public. To expose our enemies as I believe we must, we first have to resolve to tell the truth and respond fully to the hidden desires of a public which is crying out for such an approach. In addition we must also learn to conquer our fears. To live in fear of doing what needs to be done is to be a slave trapped in a cell where truth and light are absent. If you are not constrained by fear nor feel compelled to submit to what you do not like, you can become very dangerous to our enemies indeed! In this regard I believe we must rediscover our roots. We must gather up our people in the ancient towns and market squares of England and rally them to our cause. We must walk and talk amongst them and connect with them as leaders used to do. We must demonstrate in numbers and become more involved in high-profile street-level activities and protests. Nothing else will do! There is no substitute for eye to eye contact, handshaking and powerful oratory, distributing our message as we go. With this new approach we can smash the psychological stranglehold our enemies have over our people.

When depth and sincerity challenge shallowness and cynicism, there can only ever be one winner. In truth, there is no other way of beating our foes, anything less will be laughed at. They are already laughing at us. They laugh, for example, at our petitions, they are laughing at our letters in the press, they are laughing at our telephone complaints, and why shouldn't they laugh at us? They understand perfectly well that this is nothing more than passive resistance, which in reality is no resistance at all. The question that is often asked is, "What should we do?" The answer must be "As our conscience dictates!" If what feels right to the vast majority is dishonestly depicted as wrong, for example by labelling racial self preservation as "racist" then by running away from that word you hand over the world and everything that is in it to our foes. They know, and we must learn to know what works! This is what our enemies fear more than anything else. Why do we suffer the humiliation of having our freedom to defend what is ours taken away? Why do we submit to what we do not like? Fear is the answer to both of these questions and our enemies know it, better than many of us do. Cease to be afraid and they will lose. Should they ultimately win, how much credit should they be

given? After all, how much easier is it to destroy than to create and build! The only credit they will deserve if they do win is that they managed to destroy everything whilst quite literally not being noticed!

Their approach to destroying us friends is very simple. "Abandon your very natural and historic moral beliefs and principles or we will find you guilty of one or more offences which we have invented over the past twenty years. These offences we will then publish repeatedly in the media which the masses will eventually come to accept as the truth and which will dissuade them from voting for you at election time."

Of course, our enemies know perfectly well that at some point in the future their plan will be exposed as the consequent decay and chaos resulting from it becomes ever more apparent and impossible to conceal from the masses. Their plan is simply to wait until our society has deteriorated beyond a point of recovery. Immigrant birth rates will do the rest.

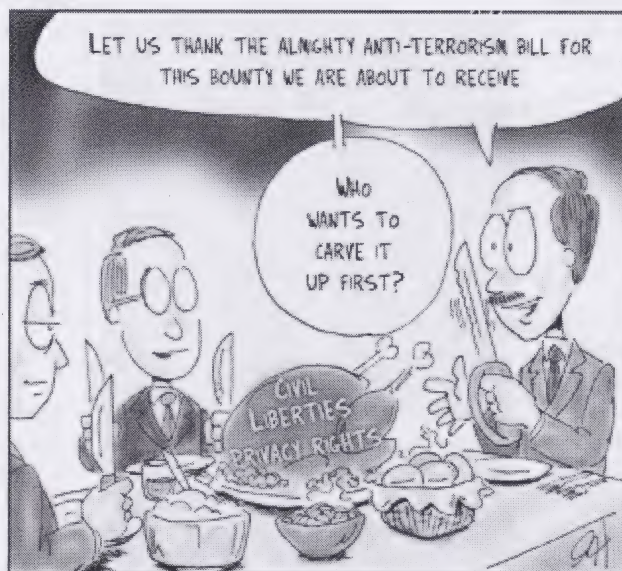
The task of our enemies is overwhelmingly easier than our own - in the sense that all they have to do is destroy, degrade and belittle whilst we must preserve and build up. Their war is unspoken, subtle, malevolent and cloaked. The war is psychological as it attempts to reverse our perceptions whereby we are able to distinguish between right and wrong; but it is more destructive than a conventional war, as we are not legally to allowed defend ourselves from the onslaught which necessarily accompanies mass immigration from the third world -

now as a cover referred to as asylum seeking! White men - traditionally the defenders of white western European societies and therefore the focus of our enemies - are portrayed in television programmes, for example, as devious, immoral and incompetent, whilst the ethnic minorities get the reverse treatment. What could be further removed from the real world in which we live?

Why do we allow our enemies deliberately to abuse, degrade and cheapen the white race in the media? At the power points of society they exclude real white men. They subtly exclude them, for example, from standing in elections by their recourse to all women short lists. But none of this is pro-women. They degrade our women folk on television. Very recently I witnessed a so-called parenting programme in which young white girls were shown cradling young baby dolls of a different race to their own.

This is war! War has been declared on our race and it is time to begin fighting back by exposing our enemies for what they are doing to our race and nation. Increasing numbers of men are being deliberately stigmatised with criminal convictions for petty misdemeanours so the state has an excuse to persecute, exclude and marginalise them from participating in society. Let me speak plainly. If we lose we will deserve to lose. It is strength and will that win the day. Much as we hate our enemies they, like us, are fighting from a position of self interest. The army of political harpies who are destroying our country see societal fragmentation and resulting chaos as a means of acquiring power for themselves for ever.

It is a war, with their shields and swords being symbolised by their creation of their laws, together with an environment of fear and intimidation, all of which have no less an impact upon the human psyche. Their soft sell for increasing controls over us is marketing these as safety and security measures, which of course are fuelled by their support for policies which deliberately create societal chaos. A self fulfilling prophecy if ever there was one!



Muslims want an Islamic Britain, blacks, homosexuals and lesbians want what is best for them; and we Whites want to hang on to what we consider is rightfully ours. So who wins in this unspoken war of self interest? The answer is, as it has ever been throughout the whole of human history, those with the power and might to enforce their will over the rest! The self centred craving for power by our political overseers is evidenced quite clearly when one sees that they effectively support and force upon others a system of living which they do not freely choose for themselves.

They could not possibly disagree that they have gravitated to their positions upon the basis of their natural abilities in full accordance with the laws of nature. Pulling up the proverbial ladder behind them, so as to deny others the prospect of fulfilling their own true potential, is nothing less than evil, and harms not only those potential high achievers who are being deliberately dumbed down and cheated e.g. positive discrimination, easier exams etc, but also those who are being artificially elevated to positions to which they are wholly unsuited. Power, not morality, is all these people are interested in, and the blacks and the browns and even women are exploited to help them get it. These evil people deliberately set out to destroy our education system, for example, by putting unruly and ill disciplined children into ordered classrooms, in the process destroying the education of the majority. That is why I say that for our people the agenda of our enemies is nothing less than a road to hell.

The political left's deliberate deceit in portraying peoples of different races as equal is neither natural nor scientific, and cannot therefore be reasonably or rationally supported by them. Neither God nor Darwin is on their side! Their beliefs therefore cannot be regarded as rooted either in morality or science - which is why hundreds and thousands of white people participate in the phenomenon known as white flight!

Why then does the left support it? Simple! They see themselves as rulers of a society so divided along the lines of race and culture that it will be unable to summon the strength needed to bring them down. Divide and rule is their game, and they must be stopped. Their deliberate degrading of society can be seen everywhere. The replacement of policemen by community wardens who shall now be called by their first names facilitates the degradation of authority. The drive to bring television into the courtrooms, the placing of women in army combat roles, and the discouraging of white male teachers; all can be linked by a thread of malevolence whose primary purpose is to destroy all that is good and sane about our civilization.

Then there is the deliberate creation of a culture of financial and psychological dependancy upon the international money lenders. There is the invention and use of collectivist jargon such as humanitarian, world community and even world heritage sites! All of this may seem innocent but it is part of an agenda which aims to break down our sense of national identity. The most important aspect of this agenda is the deliberate expansion of alien creeds and cultures, providing the excuse needed to water down and eventually eradicate our racial and cultural base. Ironical but true is the fact that our enemy is only able to succeed because of the co-operation of those very people it seeks to destroy, namely the white Anglo Saxon/Celtic public sector workforce, who seem only too willing to marshal a system geared to their own and their children's destruction.

The creatures we are fighting are using the tried and trusted technique of exploiting the greater mass of humanity to bring down the few who are in its way. Now the white race itself is being subjected to this same treatment. In our case the races of Africa and Asia are to be used as pawns in the game, and hastily settled in Western Europe to facilitate the eventual mongrelisation and destruction of our people. Can there be anything more wicked or evil than pretending that you care for a particular group of people for whom in reality you care nothing at all but only wish to exploit for your own ends? If we do in the very end lose our war it will not be because our instincts failed or that we could not perceive the dangers before us but because we failed to act upon those instincts and perceptions. Look into the future comrades and imagine being there in the aftermath of our enemies' victory wishing you could go back in time! We belong to this land, the bones of our ancestors are buried here. Now is the time to save it!

Steven Smith, Burnley, Lancashire

Editors Note: Steven Smith is chairman of the England First Party,
www.efp.org.uk

Notice - for British Isles /European readers

We now have a new postal address for readers in the
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Please note that we are in the process of closing down the Blackburn P.O. Box in favor of the new London address. Make sure that any further correspondence or merchandise orders go to this new address. Don't worry if you have just sent something to the old Blackburn address, since we will continue to pick up mail from here for the next month or so.

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Letters From Readers



Sir, In *Heritage and Destiny* #29 Tony Young asks what has happened to me and *The Scorpion* and Peter Rushmore replies. Allow me to add a few remarks myself. To answer Tony Young's query briefly - yes I am still in the land of the living. *The Scorpion* has indeed not appeared for a considerable time but I hope to get out a new issue before most of us have moved on.

One of the reasons for my comparative silence (I do occasionally write to and for publications like *Heritage and Destiny* and manage a newsgroup for *Scorpion* readers which Tony Young can sign up to for a fiver) is that I have been for years in a mess health wise, the details of which I shall not bore you with, but which it is worth noting includes a mild form of dyslexia. I am working on a novel and poetry and striving to stay financially afloat and support a family, endeavours which deprive me of much of the time I used to spend on bringing out *The Scorpion*.

I also have something like a crisis of faith with regards to nationalism, above all British nationalism. From a fairly tender age (about 12) I have had my doubts about Britain and being a British nationalist. Britain's role in history strikes me as being overwhelmingly negative - as Molesworth famously said - history is rotten, the "good" side always loses (but Britain usually wins doesn't she?). For example, the National Front election claim in the 1970's "people denounce patriotism but it saw us through two world wars" made me and still makes me queasy.

It depresses me that White racist activists who claim to be for unity and reconciliation seem to show an unparalleled inability to unite among themselves. No need for examples I think. Also, the Joan of Arc like hero or heroine who would inspire me to put my career on the block with 100% commitment and activism hasn't appeared on my radar screen yet (plenty of false prophets). These are reasons rather than excuses why I have not been able to hold on as a "nationalist" - as for *The Scorpion*, maybe I shall have a fresh romantic impulse if and when I banish my own hideous inner devils, which the friendly comments such as those made by Messrs Young and Rushmore help to do. A few more comments like that and I shall maybe pull myself together and I agree it is time that I did so.

Weeping for example over the martyrdom of the Maid of Orleans and cursing the English for their role in that wretched business as I regularly do instead of being preoccupied with the machinations of diverse white nationalist parties is probably confirmation that I am something of a "Luddite"; but I am awake enough to what is going on to write this letter and to sign off with 14 words.

Michael Walker, Cologne, Germany



Sir, I have to question Peter Rushton's claim that "1970s, 1980s and 1990s Manchester was a textbook example of anti-fascist success." (*H&D* issue 29). When I joined the Manchester NF in the mid-1970s the branch was run very successfully by Martin Goucher. Well over a hundred of us often used to pack into the upstairs room (and stairs!) of the Mitre Hotel for the monthly meetings. Leafletting sessions took place every week without fail, with us all meeting up at Aytoun Street and ending the evening with a few drinks in the Ducie Bridge pub.

The branch provided the drums for the NF marches. Our coach got smashed up by reds before we left Manchester to attend the infamous Lewisham march in 1977, so we hired a removal van (driven by a member who also stood as a council candidate that year) so that the drums would be present on the march.



I cannot comment on the 1980s as I left the NF after all the splits and joined the British Movement, but I joined the BNP in the 1990s and attended the monthly meetings. What a difference. I don't remember there ever being more than a dozen in attendance and the only time it resembled a political gathering was when Peter himself had the floor. Apart from that we had to endure the drunken ramblings of the then organiser. No leafletting sessions ever took place. I took to buying leaflets from Head Office and distributing them myself.

I would say the demise of nationalism in Manchester was down to the quality of leadership, rather than any "anti-fascist" action.

Yours faithfully,
Derek Summers, Bolton, Lancashire

Peter Rushton replies: I clearly remember some of the organisational and leadership problems to which Derek refers, but when Dessie Noonan's power in the city was at its height several activists and candidates were directly threatened, one at gunpoint! So it is difficult to deny that organised violence played a part in derailing nationalism in Manchester. Derek mentions the Mitre Hotel, but I'm sure he also remembers the large meeting planned for that venue which had to be cancelled because the bar staff had been threatened by "anti-fascists". As for former organiser Alan Payne, it's no secret that he and I ended up having a serious disagreement, and it's equally no secret that Alan's alcohol problems were frequently criticised, but I should also place on record the debt that nationalism across the North West owes to Alan Payne, who frequently subsidised election campaigns out of his own pocket. Before deciding to expel me instead, Nick Griffin tried to enlist me in a treacherous campaign against Alan Payne, a manoeuvre which I rejected then - and still would reject today.



Sir - As a former National Alliance member I read with interest the article in *H&D* #29 by your assistant editor on his trip to Hillsboro for the NA sponsored revisionist meeting in June. I was surprised to hear that it had a large attendance, as NA events these days fail to attract many Nationalists from their couches. In the latest issue of the *National Alliance Bulletin* it reports on a recent NA demo in Florence, Kentucky. They say, and I quote; "the National Alliance staged a **large** illegal immigration protest... This protest was held to build on the success of numerous smaller protests... which have drawn much support from the whites in the city... **eleven** activists gathered to show resistance. ... a mixture of Alliance members, supporters, and three folks who had found out about the demonstration..." Sadly, eleven people, of who only five or six are NA members, is a "large" demonstration for the NA these days.

Numbers-wise, things are a little better elsewhere: Alex Linder's (who owns the *Vanguard News Network* website) demonstration

in Knoxville, Tennessee, drew between 75 and 100 people. Two were arrested including Linder. A demonstration called for by one of the Klans and supported by *Stormfront* three weeks later in Knoxville had 147 people (according to a poster on *Stormfront* who claims he did an exact head count during the speeches when attendance was at its highest and everyone was standing still.)

There were a number of public David Lane memorial marches/vigils in June: photos posted on the internet show groups in various cities in the range of forty to fifty people per activity - all, or almost all, appear to be skinheads.

I remember when only a few years back when you were running the AF-BNP we had over 100 at the German Embassy demo in Washington DC and the NA regularly had between 200-500 (when Dr. Pierce was leader) at their demos outside the Israeli Embassy and on the Mall. Oh those were the days my friends!

Yours sincerely,

Katelyn Miller, Silver Spring, Maryland

Editor's Note: You are so right. How the mighty (NA) have fallen. Before Dr. Pierce died in 2002 the NA had over thirty active chapters. Now I believe they have only four.



Sir -Regardless of where *H&D* stand on the issue of the U.S. /UK involvement in Iraq, here is a sobering statistic. There has been a monthly average of 60,000 troops in the Iraq theatre of operations during the last 22 months, and a total of 2,867 deaths. That gives a firearm death rate of 60 per 100,000 soldiers. The firearm death rate in Washington D.C. is 80.6 per 100,000 persons for the same period. That means that you are about 25% more likely to be shot and killed in the U.S. Capital than you are in Iraq. Conclusion: The U.S. should pull out of DC!

Racial Regards from northern Dixie,

Terry Manning, Arlington, Virginia



Sir -Thanks for sending me the *How It Was Done* book by Steven Smith. I read it with great interest, a fantastic story, it's very rare you read stories about people of true personal competence in life; I personally haven't worked with very many myself. Just on the subject you get a whole different side to the BNP and their leadership when you look at it. I find it very sad these days at the amount of 'anti indigenous' propaganda that has been brow beaten into the society in recent times, the anti-free speech is like some dictatorship state, you can't open your mouth without being called a racist. I get particularly angry when I see job adverts encouraging all and sundry as long as you're ethnic, and in particular 'non English'. If I went for a job I wouldn't want to get it based on not being English, and instead being Irish or any other 'Celtic' race, or any other ethnic for that matter, I find it disgusting the state sponsored inequality being promoted today.

I regret you've moved to English Nationalism as opposed to British Nationalism, but from your perspective I understand why. My personal political affiliation is with the PUP in Northern Ireland. As you well know they're a devolutionist party so they don't have an immigration policy. It's a very democratic party, so the members' own individual views are quite wide ranging and people are free to express them freely enough I suppose. I don't speak on their behalf, so anything I say is personal.

Northern Ireland is now getting its fair share of immigrants that we've never been used to, but for propaganda reasons, no party will touch the subject I think. If one does, the immigrant

vote will more than likely turn to the 'other side' i.e. either Nationalism or Unionism, so immigration is a much more sensitive and complex subject, such a sad situation, what a strange country I live in. The other strange thing is, in the Irish Republic too, none of the parties will touch the subject of immigration at all, and they're affected by it big time. It's like the elephant in the room across the whole island, politically. Sometimes I hate my country, it can be really spineless sometimes, but looking at the South, I'm no more envious of being part of them.

Yours sincerely,

Tim Gaint, Belfast, Ulster



Sir - I enjoyed Ian Freeman's review of *Shots Fired*. The late, great Dr. Sam Francis was an excellent writer as well as a first class speaker. I had the pleasure of meeting him at one of your AF-BNP meetings in Virginia about seven years ago, and again at a CofCC meeting shortly before his untimely death. He was one of the very few American nationalists who really understood what we as a race are up against. Thankyou for publishing such an interesting magazine, I'm looking forward to part two of the book review.

Yours for the cause,

David Silver, Trenton, New Jersey



Sir - I noted while reading Peter Rushton's excellent report on the 2007 local elections in issue 29 of *H&D* that one of the Blackburn BNP candidates was at one stage going to quit the party to join the Freemasons instead. Although not a Freemason myself, I have met quite a few of them over the years and to a man they have all been very patriotic - some of them outright nationalists like ourselves. Some older readers may also remember that one of the founding members of the BNP - Charles Parker (John Tyndall's father-in-law) - was an active Freemason. Well my point is that you can be both an active racial-nationalist and a Freemason at the same time.

Yours for Race and Nation,

Tony Daley, Blackburn, Lancashire



Sir - In their quest for power the Tories are now courting the ethnic minorities. Thus in West London they sent out teams with amplifiers, promising them religious holidays on the same basis as Christmas. The policy was broadcast only in Asian languages: Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi. Why? Obviously the Tories sought to conceal their sly tactics from the unhyphenated British people. So we see the Tories are ready to elevate Eid, Diwali, and Guru Nanak's birthday to the status of Christmas, if only Asians will vote for them. Surely it is time for the British people to waken out of their deep slumber. It is obvious the Labour, Liberal and Conservative parties are destroying Britain. We must vote them out next time.

Yours Sincerely,

Harry Mullin, Glasgow, Scotland



Movement News Update

The British National Party's best electoral news for over a year was overshadowed by the continuing collapse of Nick Griffin's authority, with a continuing haemorrhage of resignations from the BNP's Advisory Council. The morale crisis became embarrassingly public when it flared into violence at the BNP's Red White and Blue family festival.

The first by-elections since our last Movement News took place on July 5th. In **Gateshead's** Dunston & Teams ward the party fell back from 14.6% to 10.3%, a disappointment for the North East region BNP, which as will be seen had just about the worst summer one can imagine. Even sadder was the performance of **Oldham** BNP organiser Martin Brierley in the Saddleworth West & Lees by-election held on the same day. Back in 2003 the BNP contested the old Lees ward (since subjected to boundary changes) and almost snatched second place with 746 votes (24.7%). A much diminished Oldham branch could muster only 202 votes (11.4%) at this year's by-election.

London BNP organiser Nick Ericksen has come under heavy criticism for failing to contest any by-elections in his city during the past four months - examples of missed BNP opportunities include Hounslow, Ealing, Tower Hamlets, Brent and Lewisham. Why Ericksen is failing to stand any BNP candidates in London is anybody's guess, but it now seems he is to be replaced before the important London Mayoral and Assembly elections next year.

Some good news for the party came on July 12th. While some BNP activists were handing out Solidarity Union leaflets in **Belfast**, the efficient **Rotherham** branch increased its share of the vote by 2% in a Valley ward by-election, polling 348 votes (19.5%).

A week later there was further confirmation of encouraging BNP growth in Wales when the party polled 226 votes (10.9%) in **Swansea's** Llansamlet ward - though in assessing this by-election one should note there was no Conservative candidate.

On July 19th the retirement of Prime Minister Tony Blair gave the BNP a rare opportunity to contest a parliamentary by-election. At the time it seemed a publicity coup to secure Andrew Spence, well known local leader of the fuel protests which destabilised Blair's government in 2000, as the BNP's by-election **Sedgefield** candidate. Spence was briefly the party's hero after polling 2,494 votes (8.9%), a record for the BNP in a parliamentary by-election - overtaking John Tyndall's 7% at the Dagenham by-election in 1994.

Within three weeks however Mr Spence was to discover how rapidly one can decline from hero to zero in Nick Griffin's party. A simmering dispute between the by-election candidate and BNP Treasurer John Walker was further stirred up by Griffin's staggeringly incompetent favourite Mark Collett. The three became involved in an unseemly fracas late on the evening of August 4th during the Red White and Blue festival. Spence immediately resigned, telling the North East press that 'the BNP are not the party I thought they were'.

On August 2nd there was a council by-election in **Gosport's** Town ward. Although the BNP failed to stand a candidate here, the English Democrats did and polled 50 votes (4.3%) coming 5th out of six. Two weeks later on August 16th, the English Democrats polled 131 votes (6.4%) in **Portsmouth's** Fratton ward, this time coming 5th out of six! The really bad news for the ED's was their vote was 2.1% down from May. Not great votes seeing they claim Hampshire as one of their strongholds.

Following the RWB debacle the BNP had several weeks without a by-election, but August ended with the party's best electoral news since May 2006. For the first time the BNP successfully defended a council seat at a by-election, following the retirement of Cllr Terry Farr in **Epping Forest's** Loughton Alderton ward. Eddy Butler, British nationalism's most successful election strategist, masterminded a successful campaign for the new BNP candidate Tony Frankland. The party will nevertheless be disturbed that yet again its share of the vote declined, from 37.6% to 32.2%.

An interesting by-election took place on August 23rd in Squirrels Heath ward, in the far east London borough of **Havering**. Interesting because although Havering is a BNP stronghold (they already have one councillor in the borough) they stood down to give the Third Way candidate Gregory Heugh a free run. Not that it did Mr Gregory much good, he came forth out of five, polling only 170 votes (6.4%).

On September 6th **York** BNP struggled to make any impact in the Heworth Without by-election, finishing fourth out of five candidates with just 63 votes (3.2%). Similarly a North Wales by-election in **Conwy's** Mochdre ward on September 13th produced only 35 BNP votes (5.3%) and on the same day a BNP candidate in Warbreck ward, **Liverpool**, polled 136 votes (4.2%), though with the familiar consolation of defeating yet another pathetic UKIP campaign.

Regular readers will know that the BNP's former stronghold in North West England has dramatically declined in recent years. So much so that Regional organiser Roy Goodwin was sacked shortly after the May elections. A rare bright spot in the North West is the **Rossendale** branch, which fought three simultaneous by-elections on September 13th. Local organiser Kevin Bryan took 281 votes (27.5%) in Irwell ward, an increase of 1.2%. The other two contests in Goodwell and Whiteshaw wards saw much reduced BNP campaigns, achieving 7.5% and 7.3% respectively.

On the same day down in south London, the National Front fought the Whitefoot ward in **Lewisham**. Their candidate was ex-BNP member Tess Colmain, who polled 95 votes (3.6%). Although this was a very poor vote it was still higher than the UKIP who polled 89 (3.3%) and the Greens who finished bottom of the poll with only 52 votes (2%).

The BNP contested no fewer than six by-elections on September 20th. The **Bedworth** branch achieved yet another second place with 457 votes (21.5%) in Abbey ward. The father of BNP candidate Alwyn Deacon (who has now been runner-up at three successive Bedworth by-elections) was once Labour councillor for the ward.

In Harbour ward, **Whitehaven** - not far from the home of *Voice of Freedom* editor Martin Wingfield - a first time BNP candidate took 245 votes (23.4%). This was an excellent performance, though in my humble opinion it was absurd for the BNP campaign to focus on non-existent plans for a Whitehaven mosque. Such dishonest tactics will ultimately backfire on the party.

Essex has recently proved fertile territory for the BNP, so local organisers were disappointed to see the party's support fall slightly to 13.9% in a by-election for Shoeburyness ward, **Southend**.

A worse setback was suffered by **Worcester** BNP at a by-election in St Clements ward, where the party's vote fell from 15.8% to 11.7%. This by-election saw a rare respectable vote for UKIP, whose candidate polled 8.6%, for once not far behind the BNP.

In the **Wigan** West ward the local BNP branch, which is still struggling to recover from internal splits, managed a respectable third place with 264 votes (13.8%).

The worst of the September 20th by-elections was in the Brandwood ward of **Birmingham** City Council. Back in 2006, when the Birmingham BNP for the first time contested every ward in the city, they took 887 votes (12.7%) in Brandwood. After the party leadership's disgraceful treatment of local organiser Sharon Ebanks prompted serious splits and disillusionment across Birmingham, the BNP vote in Brandwood fell to 8.9% at this year's May elections. Last month's byelection saw an even further decline, with the BNP polling just 290 votes (6.2%).

Factionally minded BNP observers may have taken some satisfaction from the failure of Ms Ebanks's breakaway New Nationalist Party to make any impact at the byelection. NNP candidate Keith Axon polled just 25 votes (0.5%). But it is clear that nationalism as a whole has been the loser from the last year's events in Birmingham. The NNP had clearly decided to keep standing in Birmingham elections, despite derisory results, so as to build some sort of profile for the party in anticipation of the BNP's collapse. However, less than one month later it was the NNP that collapsed, when Mrs Ebanks closed the party down on October 15th (more details in the next Movement News).

On September 27th the embattled North East BNP failed to contest a byelection in **Sunderland's** Washington East ward. A fortnight earlier the Sunderland BNP organiser Ian Leadbitter had used the letters column of the local newspaper to announce his resignation from the party 'due to differences of opinions'.

Elsewhere in the North East the BNP contested a September 27th by-election in the Chester Central ward of **Chester-le-Street**, finishing bottom of the poll with 51 votes (9.4%).

The BNP also finished bottom of the poll in a **Northamptonshire** County Council byelection for Lloyds ward in the former steel town of Corby. BNP candidate Rob Walker took on the considerable challenge of fighting a county council election and polled 265 votes (13%).

On the same day, but back down in the English Democrat stronghold of Hampshire, the ED's fought Portsmouth's Nelson ward. This time they came bottom of the poll (6th out of six) with only 71 votes (3.1%). Worse still their vote dropped by a massive 4.4%.

On October 4th there was a county council contest in Shephed ward, **Leicestershire**. The BNP came bottom of the poll again with 807 votes (20%). BNP candidates at district level in Shephed last May polled around 20% too, while a BNP councillor was elected in nearby East Goscote.

A week later on October 11th. The BNP fought Holbrook West ward on **Horsham** District Council, in West Sussex and came 3rd out of four with 163 votes (11.8%).

The last by-election before we went to press took place in the new BNP stronghold of **South Derbyshire**. In a three cornered contest the BNP came second with 516 votes (35.4%) in Church Gresley ward. However, they were still over 123 votes behind Labour who held the seat.

The essential fact that comes through this sometimes confusing electoral picture is that since June the BNP has contested twelve by-elections in wards where it is possible to make comparisons with previous BNP campaigns. In nine of these twelve seats the BNP vote fell; there were only three by-elections where the BNP vote increased. Even the best of these increases, in Rotherham's Valley ward, was a gain of just two percentage points, while the average decline was 4.9%.

This strikingly poor electoral record will have exacerbated tensions within the party leadership. Even former Griffin loyalists are beginning to question the party chairman's judgment, with concern focused especially on three areas: the role of Griffin favourite Mark Collett, the continuing scandal over the party's failure to file its 2006 accounts, which has already resulted in a heavy fine being levied by the Electoral Commission, and the farcical saga of the BNP-linked trade union Solidarity.

As the editor predicted in the last issue of *H&D*, Nick Griffin won this summer's leadership contest by a landslide - challenger Christian Jackson mustered just 9.1% of the vote. Surprisingly only 43% of the members bothered to vote (compared to 81% at the previous leadership election in 1999).

It appears that enthusiasm for Nick Griffin is even more muted among his own Advisory Council than it is among the broader membership. The first to quit was the party's Cultural Officer Jonathan Bowden, who had drastically raised the average IQ of the Advisory Council when he defected from the Freedom Party. Bowden had been concerned for some time about financial irregularities and other unresolved problems at the top of the party, and was disgusted by Griffin's failure to condemn Tony Lecomber's criminal assault on Eddy Butler a few months ago.

Bowden's fate was sealed when he signed Christian Jackson's nomination paper for the leadership election. With typical cowardice Griffin avoided a direct confrontation and instructed a semi-literate Sheffield thug to begin a hate campaign against Bowden on the Internet. When Bowden realised that his own party chairman was encouraging a campaign of foul libel he tendered his resignation. Bowden's resignation letter to Griffin stated:

I have given a lot of time and effort to this party over the last 4 years. I am now being accused repeatedly of being a paedophile on the Internet by one of your 'old mates'. I am sick and tired of the human scum and vermin which proliferate in such shallow waters. To be accused of being a child abuser is amongst the



Prominent BNP personalities have been queuing up to resign, while others are lined up for expulsion by the party's Stalinist leadership. Recent departures include deputy chairman Scott McLean (above left), Sandwell councillor Simon Smith (above right), Sedgefield by-election candidate Andrew Spence (below left), and Cultural Officer Jonathan Bowden (below right).



lowest thing that can possibly be imagined. To even refute such allegations from criminal psychopaths like these is beneath one's dignity.

The next resignation was deputy chairman Scott McLean, who had tried to broker some sort of sensible resolution to the ludicrous row involving Andrew Spence, John Walker and Mark Collett. McLean quickly discovered that where Collett is concerned there can never be any compromise - the chairman will always support his special friend 100% whatever the circumstances.

Next out of the door was Press Officer Dr Stuart Russell (alias Phil Edwards) who had never fully signed up to the party's 'modernisation' and privately holds views on the Jewish Question, for example, which put him at odds with arch-Griffinities such as Lee Barnes.

The Doc and his family became further victims of the Internet smear machine, and after confronting Griffinite Arthur Kemp he finally tired of defending the indefensible.

Meanwhile yet another resignation hit the BNP in one of its strongest council areas. Cllr Simon Smith had achieved one of the BNP's best election results in 2006, winning the Great Bridge ward with 1,278 votes (45.1%), and stood as number two candidate on the BNP's West Midlands slate in the

European elections. Cllr Smith, a former teacher, was another signatory to Christian Jackson's nomination paper.

As if this wasn't enough of a crime in Nick Griffin's 'democratic' BNP, Cllr Smith was unafraid to express sceptical views about the Holocaust and 9/11. Echoing establishment efforts to close down debate on these issues, Griffin ally Simon Darby dismissed these views as 'pro-Muslim crankery', which in today's BNP is clearly in quite a different category from the pro-Jewish crankery of Griffinities such as Lee Barnes and Alan Goodacre. In any case, there was no longer room in the BNP for Cllr Smith. After the moves against Bowden and Smith, the next victim of the BNP thought police was founder member Mike Easter, Christian Jackson's campaign manager, who has been expelled on absurdly contrived charges which are currently subject to legal review and will be detailed in our next issue.

As we go to press there are continuing rumours of further threatened resignations from the Advisory Council. The party still has not filed its 2006 accounts, which should have been submitted to the Electoral Commission at the start of July. Assuming these accounts ever arrive, there will be a full analysis in the next *H&D*.

Those of us outside the Griffinite ranks are struggling to keep up with the continuing collapse of the BNP leader's authority. The last few months have however seen some positive moves in the long overdue task of building a united, non-Griffinite movement. The John Tyndall memorial meeting in Milton Keynes brought together nationalists from the BNP, EFP, BPP, NF and other groups. Speakers included JT's widow Valerie and EFP leader Steven Smith.

On August 11th nationalists again united in support of the jailed writer and publisher Ernst Zündel for a demonstration outside the German Embassy in London and a meeting hosted by the BPP in Croydon. Speakers included Richard Edmonds, Lady Michèle Renouf and the present author. We have since heard that Mr Zündel's appeal has been turned down, so further demonstrations are planned in the near future to keep up the pressure on the German authorities - visit www.jailingopinions.com for updates.

These displays of unity show the potential for our movement to recover from recent self-inflicted setbacks. But we can also expect renewed attempts to undermine this progress and fragment the forces of traditional nationalism. In particular, users of various internet forums should refrain from personal attacks on fellow nationalists. We need to construct a 'big tent' nationalism, not an exclusive sect.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



CD Review - *Old Time Fusion* - Transatlantic Hillbilly Band

Produced by the Ulster-Scots Folk Orchestra, Available for £12.50 (including postage UK; or \$20.00 cash USA/Canada) from Colin Agnew, 14 Woodtown Road, Ballymena, County Antrim, Northern Ireland, BT43 5JQ or online at www.ulsterscotsfolkorchestra.co.uk

Old Time Fusion, the aptly named debut CD from the Transatlantic Hillbilly Band, is akin to sipping root beer and soaking up rays at the foot of a log cabin.

It's an entrancing return to basics, a comforting journey back to musical simplicity, innocent verve and traditional rhythm a million miles removed from wigger rap, techno beat or garage groove.

The Transatlantic Hillbilly Band is the impressive union of the musical minds and influences of two bands - the Ulster Scots Folk Orchestra Association and the Fowkgates Collective.

Willie Drennan enthuses over a sound that takes a trip way back into the history of emigrants who moved from these shores to America. Willie has assembled a collection of highly talented Ulster musicians for the CD and the project endeavours to harmonise the different genres of music that link Ulster, Scotland and north America.

"The obvious influences on the traditional music of the USA and Canada began with the mass migration from the British Isles in the 18th century and Ulster folk played an important role in this," says Willie, a Ballymena man who lived in Canada for a couple of years.

"In future projects we plan to delve deeper into the various influences that have shaped the relevant genres such as country, bluegrass and blues," adds Willie.

The end result is a racy jig through the traditional musical genres and sounds that bond north America, Ireland and the British Isles - a pot pourri of melodic ballads, energetic fiddle riffs, lilting fife, tin whistle and drum.

Old Time Fusion's underlying appeal is that it does exactly what it says on the CD Cover. The CD starts with **Boys O Sour Hill** (a pulsating number that holds a gun to your head and screams 'dance!') and finishes with a gritty version of The Carter Family's **You've Been That Friend To Me**. Lurking in between you'll find a wonderful broth of songs steaming with tuneful nostalgia, historic reference and cultural significance.

A haunting arrangement of **O Shenandoah** and Jimmy Kennedy's famous **Red Sails In The Sunset** demand particular attention, as does an uplifting Gospel Mountain Mix-Up which includes an up tempo version of **Swing Low Sweet Chariot**, as well as **Will the Circle Be Unbroken/I'll Fly Awa**, and Jackson's

Return paying tribute to President Andrew Jackson and Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.

A Barn Dance Mix of three banjo-plucking, hair-bopping numbers (**The Girl I left Behind/Sailor's Hornpipe/Turkey in the Straw**), maintains the vigorous theme, as does **Auld Nick's Dream** and **Foster Mix** on Bagpipes and Banjos (an arrangement of tunes from

arguably the most famous of all American songwriters Stephen Collins Foster, whose mother had Londonderry family connections).

Other tracks include **O Shenandoah**, **Bard of Armagh** (Streets of Laredo) and **Red Sails in the Sunset** (written by Omagh-born Jimmy Kennedy).

Willie Drennan, is also on hand to slow things down when he lends his distinctive voice to **Someplace Down In Tennessee** and **Remember The Alamo** - a tribute to "king of the wild frontier" Davy Crockett and the many other Scots-Irish, who died defending freedom at the Alamo in 1836 - also written by Willie.

There are sixteen tracks in total, ranging from memorable talking tales set to music, traditional ballads and frenetic, raucous combos that stir the mind and

primary muscle groups in your body.

Something for everyone. A taste of the past. And perhaps an antidote to the present.

The CD, which was recorded at the Clotworthy Arts Centre, in County Antrim, is well worth twelve quid (twenty bucks to our American cousins!) so get your wallets out and buy a copy today - you won't regret it, I promise.

Reviewed by Mark Cotterill, Preston, Lancashire



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